The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

PECULIARITY OF THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

The improvement in the construction of stamped envelopes ordered by the Postmaster-General consists in the combination of black lines with the ordinary letter envelope in such a manner as to render them visible only when the face and back of the envelope are pressed by the hand at the time of superscription; and the pressure being removed, or the letter inserted, the lines disappear.

This is effected by ruling with printers' ink the inside of the under wing, which is first folded. Over this the side wings are folded, preventing the lines from showing through the back.

It involves a very slight change in the construction of the envelope. The under wing of the new envelope approaches nearer the form of a parallelogram than that of the one now in use, while the side wings extend lower down. When all the wings are folded, the lines are completely masked, and when the letter is inserted, baffle the most critical inspection to discover them. Those who do not wish to avail themselves of the lines can put in the letter first; those who wish them can write the superscription whilst the letter is drying.

Unparalleled Dispatch of News.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 9.

A private letter from R. STUART, Esq., Agent of the New-York Associated Press at Liverpool, received by the steamer *Hungarian*, yesterday, says: "The great advantage of the Further Point Station was clearly demonstrated on the arrival of the *Hungarian*, which, thanks to your very liberal supply of news from that station, placed us in possession of the effect of the news taken out by the *North Briton* in the short space of eighteen days after said news left this port—a feat without a parallel."

The Great India Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9.

The great India Rubber case of HORACE H. DAY and others *vs.* JOHN STELLMAN is now being tried in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, before Judge GILES. This case, with others involving the same issues, is now undergoing a final hearing, (before going to the Supreme Court of the United States,) on the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive right to manufacture and sell what is technically known as woven elastic India Rubber goods. A preliminary injunction had previously been granted in all the cases in this District, and the argument now pending is to have a permanent injunction issue, wholly restraining the defendant from vending vulcanized rubber goods. A strong array of legal talent is engaged on both sides.

Fires at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, July 8.

The carriage and wogan factory of Messrs. FOUNTAIN & ABBOTT, with the adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER SNOWWELL'S residence, together with several negro houses and stables, were also burned down on the same day. The fires were the work of incendiaries.

Georgia Congressional Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 9.

Hon. JOHN W. UNDERWOOD has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District by the Democrats in place of Mr. WRIGHT, who declines to run.

Lynch Law at Sandford, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 9.

A mob, at Sandford, this State, recently hung JAMES RONSEY for killing JAMES OLDHAM in May last.

The Schooner Calliope in Distress.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 9.

The schooner *Calliope*, of Boston, from Pensacola, bound to Rio Janeiro with lumber, sprang a leak at sea, and has put in here for repairs.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 9.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 10 A. M for Liverpool, with 127 passengers. Weather fine.

Suicide.

VALATIE, N. Y., Saturday, July 9.

JOHN MARQUART, aged about fifty years, was found this afternoon dead in a barn in this village, suspended by his neck. He had been unwell for a few days. No cause for the act is known.

ARMY NEWS.

Trial of Fire-Arms.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The following general order from Secretary FLOYD was anticipated in the TIMES more than a week ago. It is believed that six or eight guns will be presented for trial, including the "Sawyer gun," and the cannon invented by Ex-Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 120.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet-Colonel B. Hager, Major Ordnance Department; Captain J. Vogdes, First Artillery; Brevet Major H. J. Hunt, Captain Second Artillery; Captain A. B. Dyer, Ordnance Department; Captain A. A. Gibson Second Artillery; Brevet Major T. T. S. Laidley, Captain Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant Drum, Fourth Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Virginia, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such rifled cannon as may be presented by the Ordnance Department.

Upon the completion of the experiments, a detailed report will be made for the information of the Secretary of War.

Captain F. GARDNER, Tenth Infantry, is appointed Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. WILLIAMS, Acting Adj't General.

The Board appointed to test the breech-loading guns at the Washington Navy-yard, closed the firing and other experiments yesterday, but will not report before to-morrow, as the preparation of the report will involve considerable labor. It is understood that Colonel COLT'S military rifle underwent the severe test of being fired five hundred rounds without cleaning, and then proved not to be foul. Department places but little value upon either distance or accuracy in the firing—*endurance* being the great object to be gained. In some special service it is believed the improved rifles might be of essential service, but for the general purposes of war, there is nothing gained by the modern improvements in fire-arms. The Ordnance Bureau contends that the result of the late battles in Europe fully sustains this view of the Government. Q.

News from Havana.

We find the following items of news in our Havana files:

A sailor, who was intoxicated Wednesday evening having been taken into custody by a Salve Guardia, refusing to proceed to the prison, the Salve Guardia drew his sword and inflicted a severe wound on the sailor's head, and then placed him in the Charity Hospital.

The attacks of yellow fever on board the shipping are neither numerous nor of so malignant a character as they were during the last two years.

We have had heavy showers on each of the las two days.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 9.

The brig *Chapman* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The Sugar market was active and buoyant.

From the West Indies.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* we have Nassau (Bahama) papers to 2d inst., and news from Havana to July 2.

There is no news of interest from the Bahamas.

CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The wheat crop in every quarter of the country is represented to be in excellent condition. In this State the crop promises to be larger than for some years. In Salem County, where the harvest has been mainly gathered, it exceeds in abundance and quality any which has been raised for ten years past. In Warren and Hunterdon Counties the yield of every description of agricultural products is abundant, and all kinds of fruit promise well. In Mercer the wheat harvest has commenced, and many farmers have cut all their grain. The crop is heavy, and has not been at all damaged by the fly or other insects. In this county the crop promises similarly, both as to quantity and quality.—*Newark Mercury.*

A company of gipseys, who have been encamped for some days near Pittsburgh, left that city on the 8th for Cincinnati. The *Gazette* says: "These gipseys are from England. They have been in this country several years, having come hither from the vicinity of Westmoreland County, (in England,) we believe. They speak the English language with the accent of the district whence they came, but have besides that a gibberish which only gipseys can understand.

POLITICAL.

Politics in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, July 9, 1858.

In this portion of the State there is a dead calm in politics. No movements, since PETER WASHINGTON (son of LUND) fizzled for GUTHRIE; no intrigues even, save the efforts of the followers of Mr. GREELEY to "whisper down" Mr. SEWARD—nothing but speculation. What Commodore STOCKTON intends doing no one can tell; but whatever he does will be likely to be decisive, as it was in 1856.

DOUGLAS and WISE are the only candidates talked of on the Democratic side. But Mr. BUCHANAN—I have it from the most unquestionable source—is a candidate for the succession; yet he is not even thought of, much less advocated, even by the office-holders, in this portion of the State, nor, so far as I can ascertain, in any other section of it. You remember it was precisely at the time he was writing his Pittsburgh letter against the corrupt use of money in elections, that the famous indorsement of "J. B." was made on the Paterson letter. So, also, at the moment when he was assuring the North Carolinians that nothing in this world could induce him to serve another term in the Presidency, he was elaborating a plan to secure the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention, by means of various nameless appliances, from Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, &c., pledged to his renomination. In New-Jersey he has made no attempt. He has not a sufficient number of supporters here to form an electoral ticket. The attacks sent from Washington to the Philadelphia papers—the recent foul attacks on DOUGLAS and WISE—have contributed much to this state of things. HUNTER has no friend in New-Jersey, nor COBB, nor HAMMOND, nor SLIDELL. ALPHA.

The Republicans in Maine.

Our dispatches have announced the re-nomination of the Hon. LAT. M. MORRILL for Governor, by the Republicans of Maine. The Portland *Advertiser*, July 8, publishes a full report of the proceedings of the Convention. The best feeling prevailed. The whole number of votes cast on the ballot for the renomination of Governor was 610; of which Mr. MORRILL received 596. A committee was appointed to invite Mr. MORRILL and Senator FESSENDEN to address the Convention. Mr. MORRILL made a long speech, accepting the nomination, and discussing the past and present of the Slavery question. The *Advertiser* says:

"He dissected with great keenness the position of the Democratic Party on the subject, and exposed the dodges, evasions, and tergiversations to which both wings of that hypocritical organization resort, to keep up an appearance of consistency and harmony. His speech was admirably received throughout, and he closed by thanking the Convention for the honor done him in thus tendering him for the third time, without solicitation, the honor of a Gubernatorial nomination."

Senator FESSENDEN, in the course of his speech, said:

"The Democracy of the North could not aid in the election of a President who would not prove to be the tool of the slaveholders. Deriving the chief support for his Administration from the South, a Democratic President was necessarily a Pro-Slavery President, and was bound to go the full length demanded by the Southern leaders and masters of the party, be it the African Slave-trade, Slave-code for the Territories, or what not. Those who avowed themselves opposed to the extreme Pro-Slavery measures now demanded by the South, and yet continue to vote the Democratic ticket, have most signally failed to show their *faith* by their *works*. The act of voting for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as that party is now constituted, is in itself the most Pro-Slavery act a Northern man can do, and all subsequent apologies, explanations and disavowals only betrayed weakness and irresolution on the part of men who see the wrong, but have not courage enough to resist it."

The Convention adopted the following resolution in reference to the Naturalization question:

That the position of the present Administration in denying protection to the naturalized citizen, alien when beyond the limits of our country, has exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic profession of especial friendship for the foreign born voters of this nation. The Republicans of Maine hold and here declare that "whenever an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native born or a naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this Government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign Power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe."

Ohio—Why Judge Swan was Rejected.

Judge SPALDING, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been actively engaged as counsel for the Oberlin Rescuers, has published the following letter. It explains the action of the Republicans of Ohio in throwing overboard Judge SWAN:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28, 1859.

GEO. W. WESTON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I beg leave to call your attention to an "editorial" in your paper, (weekly,) of the 25th instant, under the title or heading of "Judge SWAN of Ohio," and in doing so, to say that the writer is deceived if he supposes that Judge SWAN was left off the ticket on account of his residence in Columbus. He was dropped for the reason that he, as a judicial officer, recognized the Fugitive Slave enactment of 1850 to be of binding force in Ohio; and the other two Judges, who were with him in opinion, will be dropped, in the same way, so soon as they are reached in the order of time. We do not recognize men to be Republicans, here, in Northern Ohio, who will, for a moment, sustain that miserable enactment.

They were not so recognized at Philadelphia in 1856.

I know there are politicians in our ranks who aim to emasculate the Republican Organization with a view to their individual aggrandizement.

Let them beware; and let us beware of them.

Take from the Republican Party its Anti-Slavery element, and you leave it a lifeless corpse.

If it were possible to accomplish a victory by any such "getting down stairs," I should greatly prefer a defeat, and thousands and tens of thousands, who, like you and me, came from the line of the Old Democratic Party, would bow their heads with shame if they found they had aided in restoring the old Whig dynasty at the expense of freedom.

I pray you to publish this communication in your next paper. I am, very sincerely, your friend,

R. P. SPALDING.

South Carolina—Ex-Senator Rhett's Southern Programme.

Ex-Senator RHETT, of South Carolina, entertained the people of the Grahamville District on the 4th of July, with an oration, in which he developed the programme of the South, to go into effect when she secedes from the Union. Mr. RHETT goes a step further than the majority of the fire-eating orators. He deals in the practical issues of secession, and tells the South what to do when it ceases to be ruled by "the factious North." After rebuking the Secessionists for their visionary projects, he remarked as follows:

"Now, what is our condition? The Government only vibrates between systems of oppression. We have the Slavery agitation of to-day; as soon as we get out of that, by surrender, we have the Tariff; and then we hear every day Southern men crying out to be moderate! I have been fighting for the last thirty years. Is it not enough, too much, for patience? Shall we wait until JOHN Q. ADAMS' experience shall come upon us? He said: 'Let an insurrection arise; let Government then interfere; let her make a treaty for the emancipation of slaves, and they can buy.' Are you going to wait until the fire of insurrection? No; you intend to anticipate it. I believe you will. But when will you anticipate it? When will we rise up like men and cast off the foul incubus, and rise up in the manhood of regenerated liberty and proclaim ourselves a free and independent people?

My friends, prognostics of a Union in the South are not without encouragement. There are premonitions of a moral as well as a physical remedy. Did you hear the mutterings of the tempest coming on the eve of the Presidential election? It is true heretofore our policy has been submission. In that policy we have lifted up some of the most bitter enemies of the North. It has been in vain that such as a Dickinson and an Everett have told them you will dissolve this Union. Are you willing to be ruled by such men as the Wilsons, the Chases, and the Sumners of the North? Men who got into notice by appealing to the baser passions of their people. These are the passions by which the nobler virtues of the North reflect, by those who in private life are no longer considered. Are you content to submit to these robbers? To submit to their encroachments has been about enough for the las twenty years, but to submit after the Presidential election to their rule will be most desperate policy.

Let us make up our minds. The North becomes sectionalized; we will sectionalize for our defence. We have done this. If we do not sectionalize for our defence, the result is we may be overwhelmed. Throughout the continent of the Southern States we see the people of the South uniting their forces. The Whig Party are taking the position for the rights of the South, and the Democratic Party dare not fail.

One difficulty occurs. The South will be prepared to take her part in the Government. When this occurs, my friends, let me entreat you to endeavor to be united. Your first great duty is to make your property safe, and then to make yourselves free, and to have a free Government of your own. When you have done this, in any questions which after or before that time arise turn your face like flint against any man who attempts to divide or separate your counsels. That man cannot be a friend to the South.

If, in the Presidential election, our rights are victorious, then we have a guarantee and an augury of a better future; *if, on the contrary—which I think most certain to be the case—then, my friends, let us separate from the North—let the glorious day-spring of a Southern Confederacy at length arise* upon our troubled counsels. I know full well how difficult it is to break any Government, but the principles with which your ancestors threw off the British Government are to this day still alive in your bosoms.

If my poor services shall ever be remembered, let it be said that for twenty years I did all in my power to preserve this Union by keeping it within the limits of the Constitution; but at last, in despair, I turned to my home, my native land, and in my latter years did all I could to proclaim to the South—liberty, justice, and an independent Government.

The Charleston *Courier* states that this speech of the Ex Senator was received with "a burst of spontaneous cheering, which lasted many minutes."

Political Items.

Col. H. P. SCHOLTE, an influential and intelligent Hollander, of Marion county, Iowa, who has heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and who was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Des Moines, somewhat astonished the Democracy assembled at the Capital, by his renunciation of all sympathy or connection with them, and boldly walking into the Republican State Convention, and acting as a delegate there. The Hollanders are a numerous class in Marion county, and it is said they sympathize with Col. SCHOLTE in this change of party associations.

The Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky writes to the Louisville *Journal* concerning his views on the question of Slavery in the Territories. He says:

"My view is this: The Territorial government is the creature of Congress, has just the capacity and no more that Congress chooses to give it, and Congress cannot impart to it a power Congress does not itself possess.

If the Slaveholder has the right to carry his Slave into a Territory and has the right to hold him there as a Slave, (and the Dred Scott decision says he has this right, and I believe it,) then my opinion is that the Territorial Legislature can neither abrogate or annul or impair this right by its legislation, and I said in a speech made in Congress last winter, and now repeat, that, if the Territorial Legislature should pass a law with such object or effect, I think it would be the duty of Congress to draw the Congressional pen through the law and send it back to the Territory *as a usurpation Congress had abrogated.* I would not wait for the law to be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, but I would act upon it at once *in Congress*, if I could induce Congress to do its duty in this regard."

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, writes a letter to say that he will make no promises in order to secure a renomination from the Republican Convention. He concludes with the following explicit statement:

I have no hankering after the office. I have no trades, or promises, or pledges to make, of any kind whatever, to please or conciliate any man, or any set of men, or any interest. I wish it distinctly understood that while I hold this office I will do what I think is right, and what my judgment approves, and let the consequences take care of themselves. If the people and the party do not like this position and this course, they can easily make a change. I shall cheerfully support whoever may be nominated by the Convention. Very truly yours,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says of Texas politicians:

"I wish those verdant politicians who are constantly declaring that there is no serious purpose to reopen the African Slave-trade could be here in Washington and hear the Texan politicians talking on this subject. A very large portion of these men are in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and this issue enters so extensively into the canvass for Governor and for Member of Congress, to be decided in a few weeks in that State, that everything else seems to be lost sight of. If you will pick up the Texas papers now, you will find arguments *pro* and *con.* on this issue that will almost lead you to believe you are reading Northern journals. The truth is, the extremest Slavery sentiment has been taken on the plank by the Germans, who are colonized in Texas in vast numbers, and who will insist at all hazards against everything like a reopening of the African Slave-trade. They feel that the introduction of barbarous negroes into the fair and fertile fields of a region recovered from military Mexican misrule by white men, and which they—the Germans—are rapidly giving to civilization, is neither more nor less than an insult to them, and an outrage upon the sentiment of Christendom; and it is a little curious to see how they have taken the starch out of the Fire eaters."

The Richmond *Whig* sums up the positions of the rival Presidential factions in Virginia:

"Here in Virginia, there is an open and undisguised war between the friends of HUNTER and the friends of WISE. Nearly all the Democratic papers in the State have taken sides, and are now pitching into each other with the most commendable *nonchalance* and vigor. The principal political issue existing between them, and which is the ostensible cause of the controversy now prevailing between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, and their respective followers, relates to the question of the protection of slavery in the territories. That is, the *Enquirer*, which is the leading organ of the WISE party, insists upon "intervention for the sake of protection," if such protection should be considered necessary. On the other hand, the *Examiner*, which is the leading organ of the HUNTER party, admits the doctrine contended for by the *Enquirer*, but, at the same time, scouts and repudiates it as a "barren abstraction," and sturdily opposes its incorporation into the Democratic platform, by the Charleston Convention. Such, we repeat, so far as we are informed, is the only political issue which divides the WISE men and the HUNTER men."

The defeat of DELAZON SMITH in Oregon is alluded to as follows by an Oregon City correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

"Our Legislature, which has just adjourned, refused to send DELAZON SMITH again to the United States Senate. Though it was the same body that elected him last July, and was composed of 43 Democrats out of 50 members, and nothwithstanding his success by adroit management in getting a nomination in his party caucus, the vote being 22 in favor, and 21 against him, yet his opponents, with the 7 Republicans, had strength enough to stop a joint Convention. Gen. LANE was on hand, urging with all his might the necessity of SMITH'S election, not less for his own vindication than to show to the Democracy of the nation that he is omnipotent with his party in Oregon; but I am inclined to think that, instead of strengthening his noisy backer, he injured him, for he is perfectly certain that if LANE'S seat had happened to be vacant, this Legislature would not have permitted him again to fill it. His day in Oregon has gone. His term will expire in 1861, and JOE LANE as a public man will thenceforth be known among us no more forever. For there is scarcely a doubt that the Legislature elected next year will be so composed as to elect a Douglas Democrat and a Republican. By that time, BUCHANAN and the crowd around him, who hailed the admission of Oregon only because she was a reliable Democratic State, will learn that this State does not belong to LANE, though he has exercised acts of ownership for the last eight years."

WHEN HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN IS JUSTIFIABLE.—The case of policeman SAMUEL H. CUNNINGHAM in Philadelphia has just been decided by Judge ALLISON. The rulings of the Court in this case are important. CUNNINGHAM, a member of the Police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 29th of April last to arrest one JAMES MCCRORY, the keeper of a cigar-store on Seventeenth street. MCCRORY refused to submit to the arrest, picked up a knife, and retreated towards a rear door, closely followed by CUNNINGHAM, who called upon him to surrender, and on his failure to do so drew his revolver, fired, and killed him. Having been arrested on a charge of murder, CUNNINGHAM'S trial took place last week. Judge ALLISON charged the jury that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension that the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman under such circumstances were further defined by the Court as follows:

"If as an officer, charged with the duty of arresting MCCRORY, he attempted to make that arrest, and MCCRORY endeavored to escape by the back passage he was right in attempting to head him off. That would not only be justifiable, but it was his duty. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, and he is not bound to retreat when in the performance of his duty. According to the duty taken upon himself he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and if it became necessary for him to use his pistol in the defence of his life, while in the discharge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

Under these instructions, CUNNINGHAM was acquitted

Base Ball.

NEOSHO, OF NEW-UTRECHT, L. I., VS. IVANHOE, OF BROOKLYN.

These Clubs played a match on Saturday, upon the Ivanhoe grounds, Brooklyn, with the following score:

NEOSHO CLUB.	H. L.	Runs.	IVANHOE.	H. L.	Runs.
W. E. Bennett, c.	1	10	De Clew, l. b.	0	7
R. Van Pelt, 1 b.	2	8	Brown, c. f.	2	6
M. Bennett, p.	1	9	Beers, l. f.	2	6
P. Van Pelt, 2 b.	2	8	Bennett, p.	1	5
S. Wardell, 3 b.	3	6	McFaul, 2 b.	5	2
T. D. Church, c. f.	3	6	Ticknor, c.	4	3
V. B. Bergen, l. f.	2	7	Snedeker, s. s.	5	2
W. Poyle, r. f.	4	6	Ogg, r. f.	3	4
W. Wardell, s. s.	6	3	Spowers, 3 b.	3	4
Total		63	Total		39

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Neosho	4	9	8	1	6	14	6	15	0—63
Ivanhoe	2	12	7	4	2	7	1	4	0—39

SCORER FOR NEOSHO—J J Carey.
SCORER FOR IVANHOE—Thomas F. Mason.
UMPIRE—P. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

THE SOUTHERN ULTIMATUM.

Important Speech of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Yesterday a large concourse of people assembled in the City Hall Park, to hear their Representative in Congress address them, on his resignation of the high office which they have so long conferred upon him, and which he has so honorably and so ably filled.

After some remarks in relation to State policy,

Mr. STEPHENS said he was gratified that his conduct in the political field had been approved; and he would briefly let his audience know how the political questions which have agitated the country now stand. He alluded to his connection with the annexation of Texas—one of the most momentous questions, and the first which he had ever met with. It was a fiery ordeal, for he then stood in opposition to his friends; but a sense of duty impelled him to adopt the course he did. The secret history of the subject has never been written. The annexation of Texas secured four Slave States to the Union. Without claiming any honor for himself, he stated that the resolutions that passed the Senate were drawn up by himself and BROWN, of Tennessee, and that Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. TYLER never saw them until they were in print. In 1850, Mr. HALE asked DANIEL WEBSTER, the great constitutional expounder, whether he thought it was constitutional to admit territory, with a guaranty of four Slave States, into the Union. Mr. WEBSTER replied, "I do!" This was one of the most gratifying events of his life. In six years, notwithstanding the disagreement and difficulties through which he passed, he lived to see the ablest expounder admitting, in the face of the world, that the act of admission was constitutional, and now men of all parties and creeds agree that it was right.

A greater and fearful crisis arose—that was the question of the power of Congress over the territories—whether new Slave States should be admitted, or whether the South should never expand or enlarge; whether our institutions should be starved out; whether the South should submit to degradation. He would not give the history of those times, but simply say, in regard to the path he took, it is past; what he did is done, but whether right or wrong, the record is made up. The South was successful; she asked nothing wrong from the North, and got only what was right. He was perfectly willing to remain in the Union; but simply said, stay the hand of oppression. As much as he loved and admired the Union, if the South was to be hemmed and hedged in, he was for resistance; sooner than to submit to practical or theoretical questions of wrong, he was for resistance.

He believed truth would triumph; all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the territories with their slave property, protected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal rights.

The question was fully settled as a principle that Congress should make no discrimination in regard to sectional rights in the territories, but that the people of each territory, when about to form a constitution as a State, should decide for themselves whether they should come into the Union as a Free or Slave State.

The Missouri Compromise doctrine, the Texas doctrine, the territorial doctrine of RUFUS KING in 1817, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now settled that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of Slavery in the territories, whether as to the North or the South; and the territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting Slavery or not as the people may choose, when they come to form a constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to Slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a territorial condition.

Fates of empires have been settled by abstract questions. The Dred Scott decision was only in regard to one slave, but it contained an abstract question of great importance. Mr. STEPHENS cited several law cases where the interests immediately at stake were small, but wherein great abstract principles were contained; and asked where would have been the Dred Scott decision but for the debate in Congress? Let no man place too light an estimate upon theoretical questions. He cited our own revolution, which, as Mr. WEBSTER says, was "fought upon a preamble." The demand of the colonies for the removal of the tea and stamp duties were granted by the British Government; but the right of taxation was asserted in the very act of revocation, and upon that the Revolution was fought. Mr. STEPHENS here paid a passing compliment to Ireland and her patriots and orators, and quoted the language of EDMUND BURKE in regard to the action of the British Government. On the same principle, let no one be deceived, or place too small an estimate on public men in their discussions, even when they threaten a dissolution of the Union, and even on an abstract principle. He would not advise the South, or any portion of the Confederacy, to remain members of a body in which they were not equal in all the principles of justice.

A majority of the South differed with him—not more than twenty-five men in Congress agreed with him—but he finally yielded to the doctrine of non-intervention, because it was not aggressive; and because it secured for all practical purposes what we wanted. If climate and soil do not favor Slavery, it will not go into the Territories.

Many thought all the discussion on the Slavery question had nothing in it; Slavery wouldn't go to Kansas, Nebraska, &c.; what harm would be done if the Wilmot proviso was passed? It is true, it was an abstract principle which had been gained; but some of the greatest questions in the governments of the world have been abstract. He would advise as strong resistance to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract questions of wrong will not long maintain their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Territories was for personal motives, and that all the details amounted to nothing.

His reasons for retiring was, that all these questions are now settled. Everything human is passing away—there is nothing eternal but change. Our bodies yield to this law; death is incident to all; and Governments are liable to the same law. The most powerful of the present day, even our own, must pass away. We know not when it must obey this law of change; he would not hasten its dissolution, but rather prolong its existence, and indulged in the hope that a far more glorious position even than the present one awaits us.

Mr. STEPHENS repeated that he had endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully. The settlement of the questions to which he had alluded was a practical good, if we are but true to ourselves; and we can divide Texas into five Slave States, and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., if we have the Slave population.

He had been asked, what are the prospects for the future? what is to become of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and whether Slavery is as secure as it was?

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—*there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.*

This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it, but it is as plain as anything that, unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. *If there are but few more Slave States it is not because of Abolitionism or the Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them.* Cannot make States without people; rivers and mountains do not make them; *and Slave States cannot be made without Africans.* I am not telling you, he said, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic policy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. *It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and accuse each other of unsoundness unless we get more Africans.*

Many had asked him what he thought of public sentiment on this question? He would reply, that the institution of Slavery is now stronger than it was sixteen years ago, when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it—and it is now fixed firm and secure in its position.

In his judgment ours is the only Government consistent with nature. He did not agree with some as to the manner of meeting our opponents; while many persons were offended and astonished at the higher law doctrine of SEWARD, he belived, himself, in a higher law. He believed in a higher law of the Creator, and the Constitution must sustain and rest upon this higher law. The opponents of Slavery were endeavoring to make things equal (black and white people) which the Creator had made unequal. Our opponents, then, are warring against a principle, while we are warring for it.

Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I grant that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it. It is for us to meet questions with the firmness which they did. The problem is yet unsolved. Ours is not only the best, but is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. ARISTOTLE and other ancient philosophers had failed in their theories of Government. Graduation is seen in everything in nature—in the flowery world, from the japonica down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator. Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our Government is the only one founded on it; and our policy, our institutions, and African Slavery is founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Applause.]

Statesmen and private men should take things as God founded them, making the greatest amount of happiness out of the elements which we possess. We ought to increase and expand our institutions. If they do not increase the amount of happiness at all—black and white—then they ought to be abandoned. He repudiated the doctrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. One hundred persons have no right to have happiness at the expense and injury of ninety nine. If Slavey is not best for the African, and doesn't increase his happiness, it ought to be abolished. If it does, then our institutions are founded on nature—we are fulfilling our destiny, and we stand upon this higher law. He wouldn't support a constitution that was inconsistent with this higher law of nature. And until the "leopard can change his spots or the Ethiop his skin," don't tell me, he said, that it is unlawful to hold slaves.

He had been asked, with these views, what is to become of the country? Fanaticism had been spreading at the North, but Slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger, whether in the United States or out of it.

If the worst must come, let it come—he was not afraid of the consequences; in or out of the Union. Slavery will grow strong as time goes on.

When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery from the Territories; now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our national flag!

He alluded to the Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevailed in Virginia in the early days of the Commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off Slavery; a Fugitive Slave law has been granted. There are more men at the North to day who believe in the social and moral condition of Slavery than when he went to Congress. WILBERFORCE'S theory has failed; CARLYLE has repudiated his Abolition doctrines; and even the London *Times* has partially kept up with him in his opinions. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India Islands and failed, and the defect is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese coolies, under the title of "apprentices." They had better resort to the original state of things.

All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment, we are just as safe, and even safer than we ever were We must remain united; if we are ever divided our day of doom will surely come. All nations, when they cease to grow, begin to die; we should, then, endeavor to expand and grow. Central America, Mexico, are all open to us. He does not believe that the country is large enough; but believes that a diversity of interests will strengthen the Government better than if all were homogenious. He looks forward in the future to the acquisition of Cuba; but was never in favor of paying Spain much money for it—not more than one or two millions of dollars. If Cuba wants to come into the Union he would not ask Spain; but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a chance to help her in her wish.

He saw no reason why we should pay thirty millions for it; we have already spent several millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba—and he wants the United States to quit holding the island while Spain skins it. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"]

The best time to quit, resumed the speaker, is when nobody wants you to quit. What I have said about the principles of Slavery is a new thing. Philosophers never thought much about a government founded on nature. All things now are slow in development, &c. He alluded to the theories of COPERNICUS, of GALLILEO, of ADAM SMITH, of WATTS, of NEWTON, of FULTON; to the steamboat, the telegraph, &c.; all were slow in development, and the same principle will apply to our Government.

He would now take his farewell leave. My race is done, said he, my career is ended—whether for good or evil, the record has been made up.

He would not say that he would never hold office under any emergency, for that would be insolent; but if any great emergency should arise, even if it were necessary to shoulder his musket in defence of his country—though he could not do much in that way—yet he would hold himself ready to obey the call of his country. But there was no office under Heaven which he would have in preference to that of Representative—and particularly from the Eighth District.

In conclusion, he wishes peace, happiness and long life to all his hearers, prosperity to the country, and that our institutions might bless millions yet unborn as they had blessed us.

Mr. STEPHENS sat down amid the applause of those who had the opportunity and the gratification to hear him.

The Oberlin Rescuers—Their Reception at Home.

The Oberlin Rescuers, released from prison, took the first train for their homes. According to a six column report in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the wives and little ones, the great men of the village of Oberlin, the strangers within its gates, and all the neighborhood, vied with each other (June 6) in doing honor to the "martyrs. Prof. MORRAL made a speech at the cars; "Father" KEEP addressed his Christian brethren; Prof. PECK (Editor of the *Rescuer*) received an exceedingly warm greeting, and made a long speech; the Town Council entered a "Minute" upon its official Record to commemorate the event,—and there was a lively season generally.

The following is the record ordered to be placed on he books of the town:

RESOLUTION OF OBERLIN.

Resolved, That this meeting request the Town Council to enter the following minute upon the Records of the Village of Oberlin:

The citizens of Oberlin assembled in Mass Meeting to welcome home our faithful representatives, Messrs. Peck, Plumb, Fitch, W. Evans, Windsor, Lincoln, H. Evans, J. Watson, D. Watson, Bartlett, Lyman, and Scott, who, rather than give the least countenance to the Fugitive Slave Act, have lain eighty-four days in Cleveland jail, under indictment for the rescue of a fugitive slave from the custody of a United States Marshal, give devout thanks to Almighty God for the grace which has enabled them patiently, faithfully and firmly to maintain the contest against that impious enactment till the Government has asked for quarter, and has volunteered the proposition to release the Lorain *criminals* under the Fugitive Act, on condition that Lorain will relinquish the United States *executors* of the Act.

To our faithful friends we express our warmest gratitude and our unqualified commendation for the firmness, the wisdom and the fidelity with which they have maintained our common cause.

And finally, in view of all the consequences attendant upon this prosecution, and all the light shed upon the subject, we unanimously express our greatly increased abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Act, and avow our determination that no fugitive slave shall ever be taken from Oberlin, either with or without a warrant, if we have power to prevent it.

Passed unanimously July 6, 1859.

Prof. PECK remarked in the course of his speech:

In the months of trial now brought to a happy close, it has been the lot of myself and my associates to be called upon to make in behalf of the cause of God and Humanity, frequent and practical surrenders of things dear to us. And in every case the thing surrendered has been more than restored to us. We have offered health and even life upon the altar of duty. The sacrifice has been restored to us in the consciousness we have had that our lives were being used to good purpose, and that in the privilege of looking iniquity "framed into law" in the face without quailing or faltering we were being amply paid for our self-sacrifice. We have surrendered home with daily comforts and constantly renewing endearments. But home and kindred—wives and children—have never before been so dear, and have never before so stirred our best affections and kindled our tenderest delights as while we were making the sacrifice of them. We have given up our usual associations, have separated us from you whom we love so well. And yet we have found, in our isolation, closer affinities, warmer spiritual fellowship than we ever knew before. Never before, dear friends, have you been so near and precious to us as you have been while we were consenting to being separated from it.

The set speeches were delivered in "the great church of the town." Father KEEP presided; the pulpit was "elegantly decorated;" the audience numbered 3,000 persons and the choir was composed of 125 singers. It was midnight before the ceremonies ended.

The Balloon Failure at Jones' Wood on the 4th inst.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As you imputed the failure of Mr. PUSEY'S balloon to ascend at Jones' Wood on the Fourth to a deficient supply of gas, please allow me to state that such was not the fact. The gas was furnished in part by me, and was sufficient both in quantity and quality. But certain mischievous spectators perforated the balloon with bullets and otherwise—no less than seven holes and one large rent being found in the silk, through which the gas escaped. A number of the bullets were afterwards found in the balloon. Such was the sole cause why the public were disappointed by not witnessing the anticipated ascension.

ROBERT GRANT.

Powers of Notaries to Take Acknowledgment of Deeds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As this has been somewhat discussed, and as it is a matter of moment to real estate holders, I would state for their information that the County Clerk of this county this morning refused to give a certificate that a Notary, *not residing in the City of New-York*, had power to take the acknowledgment of a deed acknowledged in the City of New-York. LEA.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1859.

Naval Intelligence.

The following officers have recently passed their final examination, and are now Passed Midshipmen in the Navy, arranged in the order of relative merit: No. 1, Geo. A. Bigelow; No. 2, R. F. Bradford; No. 3, R. L. Phythian; No. 4, Aug. P. Cooke; No. 5, Wm. E. Evans; No. 6, George S. Shrylock; No. 7, Le Roy Fitch; No. 8, Joseph W. Harris; No. 9, Thomas H. Eastman; No. 11, Chester Hatfield; No. 12, Chas. J. McDougall; No. 13, Thos. R. Porter; No. 14, James C. Moseley; No. 15, Geo. H. Perkins; No. 16, Geo. W. Blodgett; No. 17, W. W. Allen; No. 18, Nathaniel Green.

AN ADOPTED JERSEYMAN IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—A young man, aged about 25, by the name of OTTO HAME, a native of Berlin, in Prussia, who was for some time a resident of Paterson, some three months since left for Berlin to take possession of property worth from $15,000 to $20,000, left by an uncle, and on the second day of his arrival he was put into the army.—*Newark Mercury.*

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Convention of the Anti-Secret Confederation.

The Anti-Secret Confederation, composed of Chapters from Williams, Union, Amherst, Hamilton, Waterville, Middlebury, Bowdoin and Rutgers Colleges, and Rochester University, met in Convention at the Massasoit House, in Springfield, Mass., at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, July 6.

The following delegates represented the several Chapters:

Williams College.—Wm. A. Briggs, H. A. Schauffer.
Union College.—J. P. Buckley.
Amherst College.—H. J. Bruce, Luther Keene, Jr.
Hamilton College.—D. L. Leonard, Samuel Miller.
Waterville College.—Alexander Fuller, Jr.
Rochester University.—D. E. Lent.
Middlebury College.—L. S. Watts.
Bowdoin College.—J. L. Phillips.
Rutgers College.—J. W. Beardslee, S. J. Rogers.

Mr. FULLER, of Waterville, was called to the Chair, and the Convention proceeded to business. Written reports were brought in from all the Chapters, which represented them in a highly flourishing condition. The principles on which the Confederation is founded were fully discussed. After an interesting session of two days the Convention adjourned to meet at Waterville College, on the third Wednesday in May, 1831.

Union College—The Students Upholding Dr. Hickok.

The following Circular has been issued by the students of the Union College:

UNION COLLEGE July, 1859.

Whereas, Reports are in circulation that certain changes in the present organization of the faculty of this Institution, more especially in reference to Dr. HICKOK, our present Vice-President, may possibly be effected at the next meeting of the Trustees; and whereas, we, the students of the College, feeling a deep interest in its prosperity, are desirous of expressing our sentiments with regard to these anticipated changes, and are apprehensive lest our opinions and wishes may not be fully understood by the Trustees; therefore,

Resolved, That we gladly embrace this opportunity to express the high esteem and strong attachment which the firm and dignified administration and uniform kindness of Dr. HICKOK have inspired, and the unbounded confidence which we place in him as our moral instructor.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe that his separation from this Institution would prove in the highest degree disastrous to its present interest and future prosperity.

Resolved, That if, in consequence of the lingering illness of our venerable President, it should become necessary to choose a successor, we respectfully but earnestly unite in the request that Dr. HICKOK may be elected to that important office

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to Dr. HICKOK, and laid before the Board of Trustees at its next meeting.

We would respectfully call your attention to the above resolutions, unanimously adopted by the classes of Union College.

P. K. Gleed, A. A. Julien, J. M. Hodge, Committee of Senior Class.

G. T. Ingham, B. F. Loomis, S. F. Lincoln, Committee of Junior Class.

J. L. Hill, Henry Parsons, J. M. Bailey, Committee of Sophomore Class.

J. F. Hazelton, J. S. Bothwell, B. F. Wright, Committee of Freshman Class.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Laying the Corner-stone—Speeches of Ex-Governor King and Others.

The corner-stone of the Agricultural College of the State of New-York, was laid at Ovid, Seneca County, on the 7th July. Ex-Governor KING officiated, and made an address. A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"The Farm is splendidly located, extending from Seneca Lake to the village of Ovid, a distance of nearly two miles, and has every advantage that could be desired for an institution of the character which is soon to be put in operation. It contains every variety of soil, much of which is in a high state of cultivation. In fact, the farm has been pronounced by competent judges to be equaled by no other in the State, for the purposes to which it is to be devoted. A stream of water runs through the entire length, furnishing all that is needed for irrigation, as also to run a saw-mill and grist-mill. The prospect from the farm-house is truly magnificent. On the east is Seneca Lake, stretching to the north and south, and the surroundings presenting a scene which might well excite the most enthusiastic admiration of those who take so great an interest in agricultural pursuits.

The College is located to the east of the farm-house, on an elevation overlooking the lake. One peculiarity of the edifice is the perfect system of ventilation. Every room in the College will be abundantly supplied with pure air, a desideratum that cannot be too highly prized, in the construction of public buildings. Besides, water will be introduced in every room. It is brought from a never-failing spring, between one and two miles from the College, at an elevation of seventy feet above the level of the College."

Governor KING gave a sketch of the history of this enterprise, noticed the peculiarities existing in similar institutions in Europe, and added:

"To the farmers of this State, then, must we look with just confidence, for the support of such an institution. Wherein, it may be asked, do we excel the ancient cultivators of the soil; wherein those of more modern times? It is surely in the chemical analysis of soils, and the application of manures adapted to each; by improved and more perfect implements and labor-saving machines—drills, plows, horse-rakes, mowers and reapers; by a system of thorough draining wherever required, and by the intelligent labor of a free people. The combination of all these powers, with a fertile soil, makes the farmer the prop and pillar of the State. If there be a country where the results and influence of agriculture are manifest, it is and ever must be this favorite State, whose varied soil and intervales and hills, fit it, with a temperate climate, for all the branches of successful agriculture—the true source of power and greatness. With noble ports on the lakes and ocean—with great lines of canals and railways—and containing within its borders a numerous body of intelligent and educated farmers, New-York must ever rank, in agriculture and in commerce, the first in the Union. Honored, then, be the farmer's lot, where plenty crowns the board, and contentment dwells within his quiet home—where the mind and the man are free—where time and opportunity are found for sober thought, and deliberate judgment upon things present and the future, which must come to all. If his lot be cast in this noble State, let him take courage from that fact, and while grateful for his inheritance, and for the promise that seed time and harvest should never fail, let him always recognize the great sources and muniments of his prosperity and independence—a free soil and equal laws."

Police Reports.

FIREMAN'S FIGHT IN THE FIRST WARD.—At the fire at the National Theatre, on Sunday morning, some little feeling of animosity was stirred between Hose Company No. 18 and Engine Company No. 20, in consequence of its having been alleged that Engine Company No. 20 ran into Hose Company No. 18, and severely injured one of the members of the latter Company. No fight of any account ensued at the time, but retaliation was threatened. The funeral of JAMES GARNES, yesterday, seemed to furnish a favorable opportunity for No. 18, and as the procession was returning from the South Ferry, when in Broadway, opposite Beaver-street, a volley of brick-bats and stones were hurled into the ranks of the members of No. 20, and a free fight then ensued, in which fists and stones were freely used; and several witnesses of the affray say that four pistol shots were fired from the northeast corner of Beaver street. The fight continued for nearly half an hour, and the *debris* of a building, on the corner of Whitehall and Marketfield streets, in course of demolition, furnished the combatants with ammunition. The fight raged fiercely, and continued as far as Morris-street, when a portion of the crowd fled, and the fight stopped. A platoon of Policemen of the First Ward appeared, *after the fight was over, and of course made no arrests.* It was reported one man was shot and several injured, but our reporter could not ascertain who was injured.

AN INGRATE.—A girl named Bridget Regan called at the house of Mr. John D. Musman, No. 16 Horatio-street, on Saturday last, and told a piteous tale how she was wholly destitute, how happy she would become could she obtain employment, &c. Mrs. Musman, although not needing additional help, in charity employed her, and told her she might have a shelter until she obtained work. Bridget expressed great gratitude, but failed to exhibit it, for Mrs. Musman alleges that the girl decamped with $75 belonging to her. The treacherous Bridget was traked to No. 221 Sullivan-street, and half the stolen money was recovered. She was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for examination. It is said that the girl had until recently been an inmate of the New-Jersey State Prison.

STEALING FROM A VESSEL.—Justice CONNOLLY committed three young men, named John Ward, William Johnson and John Smith, each in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of stealing, on Sunday morning, clothing, money, &c., valued at $42, from the cabin of the schooner *George W. Glass*, Capt. Thomas, at pier No. 6, East River. The fellows escaped without awakening the captain, but Officer Bunt, of the First Ward, observed them leaving the vessel, and deeming their movements suspicious, pursued and arrested them. Capt. Thomas identified the property which was taken from the prisoners at the Station-house as belonging to him.

A SERVANT CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Mr. Max Wortheimer, residing at No. 291 Second-street, made a complaint on Saturday against Maria Garrigan *alias* Kate Kelly, who, he alleges, stole $82 from him. The accused had been engaged but a few days as servant at Mr. Wortheimer's, when she left, and the money was missed at the same time. Maria was locked up for examination, fervently and abusively protesting her innocence as she was leaving the Court-room.

THE ST. LOUIS OPERATOR.—Mayor Goldsall, the man brought here from St. Louis some three weeks ago, by requisition, to answer the charges of swindling preferred against him by his New-York creditors, was on Saturday fully committed by Justice WELSH, to answer the first of the charges, and locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Books, Authors and Artists.

The deadest season of the year in this country for authors and artists is Midsummer. They then, with the rest of the world, indulge in a long *siesta*; the authors repose languidly under the shade of their myrtles, and the artists retire to the coolest and most picturesque spots the earth affords to smoke their meerschaums in and to take a look at Nature for Winter working up. But the dray horses of the social system must go their rounds in the Summer solstice as in wintry weather. There is scarce a studio in all New-York now with any other occupants than the lay figures, with their wooden limbs and all awry their dusty drapery. Church and Gifford and a few other of the more enterprising of our landscape painters, have gone on an expedition to Newfoundland, which is hardly better known to the world now than it was in the time of the bold navigator, Sir Ferdinand Gorges, to sketch the wild scenery which abounds there, and to catch glimpses of the glittering icebergs which float past the island like huge spectres on the ocean. We may look for something strange and startling from that quarter in the next exhibition of the N. A.

William Page, a Paris letter-writer informs us, has gone from Rome to London to execute some orders for portraits, and if he should have the good fortune to get good subjects for his easel, he will give the *connoisseurs* of England a treat they have not enjoyed since Reynolds left them.

What enormous prices the portraits of Reynolds do bring when one finds its way into an auction room. A late London paper says:

"It is pleasant to observe an English nobleman who was Chancellor of the Exchequer more than fifty years, and whose father was Prime Minister of England some eighty years since—it is pleasant to see so accomplished a nobleman nearing his ninetieth year, who has eyes still awake to the beauties of English art, and good sense to secure, for the enjoyment of his remaining years, so charming a portrait as that of Miss Ridge, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, sold at Christie & Manson's, on Saturday last, and bought by the Marquis at the sensible price of five hundred guineas."

This octogenarian connoisseur, who is willing to pay so large a price for a lovely face by Sir Joshua, is the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The mania for "collecting" is of English growth; in no other part of the world do men and women carry their capricious tastes to such extremes in collecting oddities. A very curious history might be written of English collectors; of the Walpoles, Sloanes and Beckfords. The mania is as great as ever, and hardly a week passes in which the life-long labors of some fastastical millionaire are not exposed to the criticism of the public in an auction-room. The *Illustrated News* says:

"If Mr. Dawson Turner could rise from the grave, he would rise perfectly content with the way in which Messrs Puttick & Simpson have catalogued and sold his very valuable collection of MSS.—in every respect the most remarkable collection of MSS., the Upcott Collection not excepted—that has been scattered in our time, and yet one of its Jews' eyes. The collection of Royal English Letters had been previously secured for the British Museum by the tact and good sense of the Keeper of the MSS., Sir Frederick Madden. The prices were excellent. Four letters in the handwriting of Oliver Cromwell brought severally £26 5s., £31 10s, a like sum, and £47 5s. Milton's receipt for an installment of the payment due on "Paradise Lost," with his widow's receipt for a further sum, was sold for £43 1s."

Among the other curious and costly collections in England, which will soon be dispensed by the "great leveller," is that of the Ex-Lord Chancellors, five in number, each of whom enjoys a retiring pension equal in amount to the salary we pay our President.

Among these is Ex-Chancellor, the ablest and oldest, Lord Lyndhurst, who is probably the last native Yankee who will ever sit on the woolsack.

Speaking of Yankees—one of our "Evening cotemporaries" is horrified at the introduction by Thackeray of "niggers" into his story of *The Virginians*, and calls the sturdy novelist, the most manly satirist of social vices since the time of Fielding, a "*petit maitre*."

A young Boston house has already announced the *Recollections of Samuel Rogers*, to be republished from advanced sheets.

It is announced that Alfred Tennyson has at last finished his romantic poem, upon which he has so long been engaged, and that he has sent Messrs. Ticknor & Fields a complete copy, which workmen are already engaged in reprinting. The poem is entitled *The True and the False; Four Idyls of the King.*

A monument is about to be erected in Seville to the memory of Murillo, and a subscription has been opened in Seville and in Madrid for the purpose. Señor Medina is to be the sculptor. The city in Holland where Ary Scheffer was born, having taken measures for the erection of a monument to his memory and honor, his fellow-citizens in Paris have expressed their respect and admiration by a liberal subscription to the same object.

A tower is about to be erected on an elevated spot in Greenock Cemetery, as a memorial of Watt, the engineer. The tower itself is to be 225 feet high, and the eminence is 289 feet above the level of the sea—giving a total elevation of 514 feet.

A. F. Graves, of Boston, has in press, and will issue at once, a series of entertaining and useful books, entitled the *Percy Family*, from the pen of the Rev. D. C. Eddy.

Mundy, of London, announces a new edition of Pope's works, which will probably be enriched by an acquisition made by him recently. This being no less than the "Original Autograph Correspondence with the Rev. W. Broome, from 1713 to 1724, the greater part relating to the translation of *Homer*, and to the portions of that work done by Broome and Fenton, collected by Broome himself, and stitched in a folio vellum wrapper." The first volume of Pope's *Homer* appeared in 1715, and the the sixth and last in 1720.

Blackwood for June is rather trenchant than otherwise, in his review of Macaulay's history. He says: "Macaulay in his own department, we still regard as unrivalled. He is beyond comparison the greatest master of *brilliant and unscrupulous* fiction that has ever adorned the language *or disgraced the literature of England.* It is impossible for any Englishman—it is impossible for any honest man, to rise from a perusal of this attack upon Marlborough, and an examination of the evidence upon which it rests, without feelings of the deepest indignation."

A liberal patron of art has recently died in England, of whom the *Illustrated News* says:

"We cannot suffer Mr. Jacob Bell to pass from this world without a word in print of sincere regret. He loved English art, and encouraged it. It was Mr. Jacob Bell who mediated for Sir Edwin Landseer with engravers and print-publishers, and put many additional thousands of pounds in Sir Edwin's pockets. Mr. Bell was liberal in allowing his collection to be seen, and in lending his pictures for any public purpose. His last art act was to lend his whole collection for the benefit of the Marylebone Institution. Mr. Bell was in his forty-ninth year."

The contest in relation to the authorship of *Adam Bede* is still carried on in Great Britain. The actual author, under his assumed name of "George Eliot," says, in a note to his publisher:

My Dear Mr. Blackwood: As it seems my statement that Mr. Liggins is not the author of *Scenes of Clerical Life* and *Adam Bede*, is by certain persons flatly contradicted, I wish you would add the weight of your testimony to the truth of what I have stated. It is the more painful to me that Mr. Liggins, or any one else, should be receiving charitable donations on the ground that your treatment of me has not been sufficiently liberal, because I, for my part, can only wish that every author had equal reason to be satisfied with his publisher. If those benevolent persons who persist in attributing the authorship of the works in question to Mr. Liggins will induce Mr. Liggins to write one chapter of a story, that chapter may possibly do what my denial has failed to do.

Yours most sincerely, GEORGE ELIOT.

It is about time, we should say, that the Rev. Mr. Liggins himself came out with a letter.

The sale of the library, bronzes, and other works of art of the late Rev. John Milford is advertised in the London papers,

The English journals are discussing the propriety of making the right to reprint the Bible universal, as soon as the London monopoly shall have expired, which it will soon do.

M. Adams, of Munich, a celebrated painter of battles, was requested by the Emperor of Austria to proceed to the theatre of war, in order to make paintings of the principal events of the war. M. Adams, who, in order to be a close observer, had adopted the costume of a Tyrolean chasseur, was unfortunate enough, while making sketches, to be made prisoner by a Piedmontese detachment.

A namesake of the great Bard who had accumulated a large fortune, bequeathed, by will, £2,500 for the formation of a museum in Shakspeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, and charged his landed estate with an annuity of £60 a year for the support of a custodian of the house and museum, whose duty it would be to show visitors through them, and to keep a book in which each visitor would be at liberty to write any remarks he might think proper in prose or verse. The trustees, conceiving that the gift of £2,500 might be contested on the ground of uncertainty, have declined to pay the legacy without the direction of the Court, and hence a law-suit.

The great discoverer of the circulation of the human blood must have written, surely, a great deal; yet the only specimen of his handwriting said to exist—his name in an album—was sold recently for twenty pounds. We have no specimens of the handwriting of William Shakspeare except the words "by me," and his name on five occasions. We have nothing of Kit Marlowe, nothing of Carew, nothing of Collins but his name.

Mr. Fairholt, the Antiquarian, has been lecturing in London on the subject of Gog and Magog.

Mr. Thos. Cooper (author of the "Purgatory of Suicides") has been baptized by his fellow-townsman, the Rev. J. F. Winks, and admitted a member of the Baptist Church, Carley-street, Leicester. Mr. Cooper preached three times during the day to large congregations.

Queen Victoria is said to have forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by Her Majesty.

A Meeting has been held of the members of the Honorable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, in the hall of the Middle Temple, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a volunteer rifle corps. Such a corps as might be formed of lawyers ought to contain a good many sharp shooters.

Mr. Fiagnani, who is now in Paris, has recently had among his sitters the Marquise de Boissy, better known as Byron's beautiful Countess Guiccioli. A letter from Paris says: "She has the same beautiful golden curls, with not a thread of grey to mar their lustre, beautiful teeth, and the loveliest dimpled shoulders! But, with true womanly pride she begged Fiagnani to paint her as she was and not as she is, and he has been so happily inspired that were Byron to rise from his grave he would believe the portrait had been painted when they were both young in "sunny Italy."

The London correspondent of the Inverness *Courier* has the following:

"I mentioned, lately, that the publishers, Smith, Elder & Co., had resolved on starting a monthly magazine, and had secured the cooperation of Mr. Thackeray. The terms of that cooperation are so remarkable as to be worthy of specific notice. Mr. Thackeray contracts to supply two tales, each extending to sixteen parts, or carried over sixteen numbers of the magazine, and is to receive £350 each part. The publishers, however, have a right to print, in a separate form, one edition of each of the tales. Thus the novelist has work provided for two years and eight months at the handsome allowance of £350 a month. You may rely on the accuracy of this statement, and it certainly forms a curious and interesting chapter in literary history."

This is rather good pay for a monthly contribution, it being over $20,000 a year.

A new work on the eternal subject of "Junius" has appeared in London, which, the *Spectator* thinks, sets at rest the vexed question of that great writer's identity. The author of the essay in question, Mr. Symms, endeavors to prove that William Burke was the author of the letters of "Junius."

Wisconsin Securities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are probably many of your readers who would like to be informed why it is that no satisfaction can be obtained for the Wisconsin Securities that are now being repudiated. These are not technically State, but are termed Farm-Mortgage and Municipal Securities or Bonds. They have been issued during the past five years to the extent of six or eight millions of dollars, as a basis for inducing parties at the East to furnish fifteen or twenty millions for constructing railways to develop the value of their fertile territory, not having the means at home. In order to obtain them from abroad, strong representations were made concerning the traffic of the roads: farmers living upon the lines pledged their farms, cities and towns their corporate bonds, and the State, wild lands. Upon these, the money has been furnished, six to eight hundred miles of railway constructed, the value of the farms and property enhanced from fifty to one hundred millions throughout the commonwealth, and it has reached, as it were, at a single bound, a point, to arrive at which without railways, generation would have followed generation through centuries of patient toil and labor.

Now, how are those treated who have furnished the means to accomplish this? The statements of the traffic upon the roads prove gross exaggerations, and the want of income from them extinguishes half the amount advanced. The other half for which the pledges were pretended to be given, it appears, do not realize a better result. Payment of interest has been stopped, the farmers have banded together in leagues, and threaten to kill, burn and destroy, if any attempt is made at collection; the cities have invoked judicial intervention, and it is stated on good authority that the Judges of the Supreme Court recently decided to declare said issues of Municipal Bonds illegal, and, therefore, void. The State, after procuring through agents since become so notorious, an expenditure of quadruple the value of the lands upon their "Internal Improvements," now, through their Executive, refuse to pay over the lands, by raising false issues and frivolous technicalities. Thus, many of us must be turned out of doors for having contributed our small earnings to the development of the wealth of a great State.

At the last session of the Legislature some application was made towards getting relief from the State by her partially assuming the obligations undertaken by the few for the benefit of the many. This was rejected, hooted down on the score of "precedent and principle;" a general cry of imbecility was raised as a sufficient excuse for the repudiation; but if they were unable to respond, how is it they are sending for their troops over the land to the sound of music and revelry? If they are so unable, how is it they can erect on all sides piles of costly public buildings, vieing at Madison with those of Washington and New-York, the former the capital of some thirty sovereign States, who pay their debts, to say nothing of those who do not, the latter paying more taxes yearly than the whole amount upon which this honorable people refuse to pay even the interest. Instead of turning to these signs of prosperity with honest pride, right-minded citizens will hang their heads in shame at the disgrace; and to the traveler hereafter the finger of scorn will point to these shining marks as the evidences of their ill-gotten and illegally acquired wealth, obtained by deceiving and plundering defenceless strangers. Under whose rule is this—the foreign or American population; and if American, from which of the older States have they gone? Let it be known and defined which of them are responsible for the *morale*, the faith and the character that this younger State exhibits. Let us have at least the satisfaction of knowing this, if no other can be obtained.

Respectfully, &c., A BONDHOLDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed that the children saved from the Mountain-Meadows massacre in Utah, have been kept from their journey by the bad roads, but would start for the East early in June. Indian Superintendent Forney has received information that two more of the children, one 17 and the other 4 years of age, are at Cedar City. A reliable gentleman and a detachment of United States troops have been sent to Cedar City to search for them.

The Commencement of the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware County, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 5 and 6. The annual address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry was delivered by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., of this City. The addresses before the other literary societies were delivered by E. M. Morse, of Canandaigua, Roderick Baldwin, and the Rev. Dr. Cowles, President of the Female College of Elmira.

A strong feeling is being manifested in Upper Canada for a dissolution of the union of the two Provinces. Public demonstrations are being made, meetings are being held, resolutions passed, and a plan of action matured for its accomplishment.

An Agricultural Society at Leavenworth Kansas, has petitioned the Patent Office for assistance to enable it to institute new agricultural experiments in Kansas, with particular reference to the culture of the tea plant.

THE ÆRONAUTIC EXPEDITION.

Detailed Account of the Balloon Voyage.

Mr. Hyde's History of the Trip.

[*From the St. Louis Republican, July 7.*

The writer was a passenger in the air-ship *Atlantic*, which left St. Louis on the evening of Friday, July 1, and landed near the eastern shore of Lake Ontario early in the afternoon of the next day. The public are already acquainted with the particulars of the departure. At a little after six o'clock, Professor John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa., took his place in a large wicker-basket suspended to the "concentrating hoop" of the balloon, the top of which basket or car was about sixteen feet from the boat. The balloon, then being restrained from darting into space by a hundred or more stout hands, was suffered to rise sufficiently to bring the boat in trim, whereupon Mr. John La Mountain, of Troy, N. Y., Mr. O. A. Gager, of Bennington, Vt., and the writer, stepped in. The æronauts had very kindly allowed me to accompany them, on condition that if at any time my weight should prove an obstacle to the success of the voyage, I was to be landed—not thrown off as ballast, of course, but brought safely to the ground, and the avoirdupois thus put off exchanged for substance of lesser gravitation—while the others were to go on. To this arrangement there could have been no objection on my part, and there was none, as I very well knew that once aloft the voyagers would not be likely to come down, unless for extraordinary cause, until they had accomplished as much as possible of their journey. I felt, and still feel, earnestly gratified for the unusual privilege granted me by Messrs. Wise, Lamountain and Gager, and although I have several times told them that, it is due to their generosity to make this public acknowledgment. More clever and kind-hearted men I never knew.

But I am keeping the balloon from going up, as did also the crowd who pressed about us in such a manner that, to adjust the fan-wheels of the machinery intended for raising and depressing the ship without the discharge of ballast and gas, was found to be impracticable. Thus, the good people, anxious to perform any kind office, except to step a little one side, delayed the ascension somewhat and compelled the æronauts to relinquish any purpose the wheels might have served, as they could not be arranged in mid-air without risking life. The cargo consisted of nine hundred pounds of sand in bags, a large quantity of cold chickens, tongue, potted meats, sandwiches, &c.; numerous dark colored, long-necked vessels, containing champagne, sherry, sparkling catawba, claret, madeira, brandy and porter; a plentiful supply of overcoats, shawls, blankets and fur gloves, a couple or three carpet-bags, chock full of what is expressed in that convertible phrase, "a change;" a pail of iced lemonade and a bucket of water; a compass, barometer, thermometer and chart; bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers; an express package directed to New York City; cards of candidates for clerkships in several of the Courts; tumblers, cups and knives, and perhaps other articles which have escaped me.

At the word, those who were holding on to the sides of the boat simultaneously let go, and the *Atlantic* rose slowly and majestically above the many thousands who were gathered in the vicinity, and sailed off in a direction a little north of northeast. I have seen many large assemblages, but never any to compare in numbers with the throngs who occupied Washington-square, inside and outside the inclosure, who blackened the roofs of houses and the tops of lumber-piles, and who filled the streets. The applauding shouts of the people reached our ears for some time after we left the earth, growing fainter and fainter as we receded. When we no longer heard their voices, we ceased waving our hats, took seats, and prepared ourselves to enjoy the sublimity of the varied scenery that presented itself for hundreds upon hundreds of miles around, and Mr. Lamountain announced that it was twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

The City of St. Louis was an imposing and magnificent spectacle, showing that, large as I knew her extent of territory to be, filled up with the most substantial evidences of commercial power and wealth, I had not, from passing through her streets and viewing the mighty arteries throbbing with all the elements of busy life and trade, formed any adequate conception of her real greatness. As it would not be easy to sketch on canvas a correct view of a city, as seen from above, similarly difficult must be the undertaking when essayed on paper. From a general appearance of *squattiness*—the word may not be very elegant, but is the only one suggesting itself which conveys the idea—objects gradually became less clearly defined; the smoke from the foundaries disappeared in the sky; streets grew narrower and darker, until they seemed like thin lines; and finally the city faded into a spot. By this time the barometer had fallen four inches, and the balloon commanded an extended view of the Mississippi, the Missouri and Illinois rivers. Leaving the noblest of streams to the left, I had an opportunity to realize, as much as is possible to a practical person, the meaning of poetic dreamers when attempting to portray the silvery, glittering sheen of the waters, produced by the rays of the declining sun. Nothing could be imagined more gorgeously beautiful. We cracked a bottle of Heidsick on behalf of the silvery, glittering sheen.

The strips of timber land and fields of newly-harvested grain of that portion of Illinois over which our silken globe was gliding were not grotesquely mingled, as they might be supposed to be when viewed from the distance, but lay like a floor of mosaic masonry, regular and square. To our vision there were no hills nor valleys, every object appearing set upon a level surface.

At ten minutes past 7 o'clock the barometer stood at 24°, and the thermometer indicated 55°. I had now the singular sensation about the ears which has been described as the experience of all æronauts on their first voyage. It was unpleasant and annoying, but by no means painful; very much such a feeling as one has when, while bathing, those organs become stopped up with water, making the tympanum grate rather harshly at any sound. The monster vessel had expanded a good deal since the ascension, and had acquired a more rotund and symmetrical appearance than that exhibited upon starting. In a few minutes gas was blown off from the tube at the mouth of the balloon, the signal that it had become inflated to its fullest capacity. Professor Wise, who had charge of the rope connecting with the valve at the top, promptly gave it a pull, and immediately thereafter a quantity of bluish vapor floated off and circled upwards. This was at fifteen minutes after seven o'clock. A quarter of an hour later, the air-ship had descended very considerably, the barometer indicating 27 inches and the thermometer 65°. All this time the happy quartette had been conversing about the magnificence of the scenery, relating anecdotes, and watching with interest the progress of Mr. Brooks' balloon, the *Comet*, which had preceded us from Washington-square. Every vestige of St. Louis had now vanished from our sight, and we were drifting at a wonderful rate of speed towards our far-off destination. I do not think I ever before experienced such exhilaration of spirit—such real joy. Our motion was perfectly steady. There was no rocking of the boat or car, no rustling of the silk, nothing, indeed, but the receding forests and fields beneath, to tell us we were not poised between earth and sky in a dead calm. To have been apprehensive of danger would have been next to impossible—to have felt fear would have been, not cowardice, but pusillanimity. My feeling was that ballooning, besides being the most pleasant and swift, was the safest mode of travel known. Steaming down a rapid current in a boat on a lovely evening, with sublime bluffs, romantic caverns and green foliage on either side, glistening waves below and a mild sky above, is grand and delightful. Sailing on an unruffled lake, parting the placid waters, and skimming like a gull with gentle fleetness, is ineffably glorious. But these enjoyable methods of travel, I felt, yielded in point of dainty pleasurableness to the bird-like grace and impressive surroundings of ærial navigation. With us no breath of breeze was stirring. The buoyant down of a thistle, released from the willow car, would have fallen to the boat by its own specific gravity. In all this calmness our monster bubble floated through the clouds. Twilight was on the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of frozen lakes. By this time the sun had set to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon. At thirty-two minutes after 7 we saw our escort, the *Comet*, which looked like a mere bladder, effecting a landing far to the Northwest. "Too much credit cannot be given" to the extensive range of more than telescopic vision possessed by the inhabitants of Pana, Illinois, and the citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose delighted eyes were blessed with a special and exclusive sight of Mr. Brooks' balloon, at one place at 1 o'clock, A. M., and at the other three hours later.

At thirty-six minutes after 7 o'clock, we were favored with a view of sunset, such as no painter could depict nor any enthusiast describe. We were passing over the magnificent prairies of Illinois—those oceans of agricultural wealth—St. Louis lying South, half-West, behind us, and the brightness of the Western sky was in fine contrast with the on-coming darkness of the Mississippi and tributary streams.

Above it has been mentioned that at 7½ o'clock, the barometer indicated 27 inches. It may be necessary to refresh the reader's recollection here by stating that the use of the barometer is to measure the different degrees of atmospheric weight or pressure, by the rise and fall of the mercury in a tube. The pressure of the air varies as we ascend from the earth, the medium altitude of the mercury at the surface being from 29 to 30 inches. The diminution of the density of the atmosphere is perceptible on a lofty hillland is proportionably greater, of course, at more decided heights. At ten minutes past 7 o'clock, the finger of the barometer had pointed to 24, showing an altitude of one mile. Thus it will be observed that in twenty minutes we had descended rapidly to the earth, and the explanation is apparent that this depression was the result of the discharge of gas, the buoyant power. To atone for the descent it was in turn requisite to throw off ballast and lessen the weight which the balloon had to carry, which was done by opening a bag of sand and dropping a few handfulls. At 8 o'clock the mercury in the barometrical tube told 26 inches, and five minutes subsequently 23½, which showed that our gallant ship had lifted herself up wonderfully. The rising of the fluid was not the only way by which we knew we had been attaining a greater altitude, for we now enjoyed the rather unusual occurrence of beholding the sun rise in the west—*apparently* rise, for the glorious luminary had only disappeared as our craft sank, and again came in sight as the mysterious influence of the sand bag lessened the distance between us and the earth. A quarter of an hour elapsed and it became dark. The barometer then stood at 23 inches, and the weather was bitterly cold. Our shawls, and overcoats, and gloves, came into requisition, but in spite of these artificial aids to comfort, our limbs were numb and our teeth chattered after the manner of an American Bottom ague.

It was, I think, about this time that an incident occurred, both exciting and alarming. Professor Wise crouched himself down in the wicker-car, covered his body with shawls and other articles of warmth, and was paying his devoirs to the drowsy god of sleep. The balloon had again become inflated to its fullest tension, and the Professor lay immediately under its mouth. Mr. Gager had occasion to address some remark to the veteran æronaut, but received no answer. It was deemed impossible that he had fallen asleep so soon, and Mr. G. again accosted him, this time in a louder tone. Still there was no response. A third and fourth time did he call, but heavy, deep and convulsive breathings were the only result. Mr. Gager, almost pale with apprehension lest something fearful had occurred to Professor W., at once bounded to one of the upright irons of the fan-wheel machinery, and, with assistance from one of his fellow voyagers, clambered into the car. It was a lucky circumstance for Professor Wise that he did, for Mr. Gager found that the tube at the mouth of the balloon was directly under the former's nose, and that the expansion of the gas had driven some of the hydrogen directly into his face. He was at that time insensible, though as soon as the tube had been removed by Mr. Gager from its proximity to the Professor's olfactories, and a few hearty shakes given him, the comatose man revived, rubbed his eyes, muttered a few incoherent syllables and inquired what brought his friend into the car, and what was the matter. The proficient balloonist, who boasts of his two hundred and thirty-nine ascensions, had been taught a valuable lesson, and took good care thereafter to keep the lower end of the gas-bag out of the way of his smellers.

While this was going on the noble *Atlantic* had found the current that the æronauts had declared was always blowing in the upper regions from the Occident to the Orient, and was now traveling toward the very star which they had picked out in the firmament as the beacon of the course they wished to take. The discovery was one well calculated to perfect the restoration of senses in Prof. Wise, so happily begun by Mr. Gager. There broke from his lips a little cough, and saying, "Boys, let's sing," he struck up the stirring national anthem "Hail Columbia," in which we all joined, and carried through with a great deal of vigor and very little tune, as the frigidity of the atmosphere put quite a damper on patriotism and melody. We kept along in the West East current, only a little while, however, as, from experiments made, it is important to say here, at the sacrifice of both gas and sand, it seemed that the lower currents were blowing nearly East (it turned out that their course was a good deal North of East) and it was determined that the increase of our comfort would more than compensate for the loss of time in making the coast, by lowering the vessel a considerable distance. It was some time before it was ascertained what amount of the ascending power it would be necessary to discharge in order to depress the balloon to the proper point, and not until quite a large quantity of ballast had been expended, it being no longer light enough to make any instrumental observations.

The ærial ship descended until the atmosphere ceased to be very cold, when our party began a siege on the eatables and drinkables, dispatching various good things, solid, fluid and mixed, with alacrity and relish. About this time (a little after midnight) there were momentary flashes of lightning on all sides of the horizon. The milky-way appeared like luminous phosphorescent clouds, and Heaven's jeweled tiara of stars glistened below us and above. Night's queenly brow shimmered with the mellow light of the new-born crescent moon. Star-light and moon-light! Here was the poesy to which Shelley paid such deep adoration, and which Alexander Smith delighted to cherish and to cultivate. Here was the mighty scroll of the cerulean-pillared firmament, glittering all over with gorgeous heraldry. We broke another bottle to the blue sky, glittering all over with its gorgeous heraldry.

At twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock we passed over a small river, but were unable to tell what it was, not being able to trace its course for a sufficient distance. At 1 o'clock we found ourselves sailing over a dense forest, and being then quite low, distinctly heard the wind passing through the tree boughs, sounding like a heavy rain. We *emerged* from the woods, if the term is allowable, and floated over several habitations, which we saluted with our united voices. Only the dogs and the bull-frogs had the kindness to send up their uncivilized acclamations, and in return we dispatched them the latest intelligence from St. Louis, done up in a copy of the *Evening News*, as affording a sort of compromise between our language and theirs.

At 1½ o'clock we glided over another river, and, as we thought, a canal, and thirty minutes later over a railroad track. The river was doubtless the Wabash, and the railroad the New-Albany and Salem.

Prof. Wise and Mr. Gager had been asleep since about 12½ o'clock and appeared to give the matter their unremitting attention. I had taken about an hour's rest in broken doses, having been in a dilemma whether to close my eyes on sublunary things or to keep a visual open for passing events. The quandary was settled by my coming to the conclusion that, as such trips as the *Atlantic* was making were by no means of every-day occurrence, it would not do to miss any of the incidents. Mr. La Mountain, who had been very jovially inclined during the early part of the night, suddenly became rather indisposed to talk, and I observed him bowing with closed eyes at the bottom of the boat. He had worked with great industry at Verandah Hall in getting the cords, valves, &c., in trim for the voyage, and had taken but little sleep. Morpheus seemed to have some claim upon him and was disposed to press it. While Mr. L. was dozing, I observed that a current of air was taking us downwards, and called his attention to it. We had just time to scoop up a couple of handfulls of ballast apiece and drop them overboard, to save us from a collision with a clump of trees which stood in alarming proximity. Such was our nearness to the earth at this time that we very distinctly heard the sand fall on the ground. The balloon, once more freed from a portion of her freight, darted up again into the air and went above the branches without touching, though the margin was quite small. It was twenty minutes to three o'clock then. The goddess of the dawn was just leading her coursers of daylight to the gate of the horizon, tinging the east with a faint purple glow. Pretty soon another ruddy flame lighted up, and at three o'clock I could distinguish where there was a line in my note-book, sufficiently to avoid making one memorandum directly over another. Five minutes elapse, and the stars have gone off their beats—the deep-mouthed dogs going to their kennels. The balloon was now riding majestically through the clear ether. We were not high, apparently, yet a house below us looked the size of a cobble stone. Messrs. Wise, Gager, and Lamountain were fast asleep, and it devolved on me to be "scientific director," "navigator," and "aeronaut" in one, the responsibility of which, I flatter myself, was not misplaced, inasmuch as there could have been nothing for me to do, except to wonder how far we had traveled, what course we were taking, where we were going and when we would get there, duties that I performed with astonishing proficiency, for a novice. Yet I was not so engrossed in this philosophical employment that I could not observe passing events. I noticed the same combination of forests and fields into regular squares that had attracted my attention in the early part of the evening whilst above Illinois, but the balloon was nearer the earth now, and every object was dressed in an emerald hue. A piece of ice weighing about three pounds, which had been placed in the water-bucket at starting, had melted to the size of a walnut, from which circumstance it will be inferred that the weather had not been intensely cold.

At twenty-five minutes after 3 o'clock we floated over a village composed of a dozen or so houses in a pretty cluster. By this time all the party were awake and lively, and we chatted and sang and ate till sunrise, at 4 o'clock and fifteen minutes, when we left to the right of us a large town, which Mr. Lamountain said was Fort Wayne, Indiana. We could plainly hear the shouts of the astonished and delighted inhabitants, and Mr. Gager led off with a resounding and jolly hurrah, given by the whole of us with a will. We accordingly lost much breath for nothing, for it is not probable we were heard. We threw off some papers and bills-of-fare at Barnum's hotel, which may have alighted within ten miles of the town. If there was but one crooked river in the world, no person going over the Wabash, attached to a balloon, would hesitate to say that was it. Professor Wise jocularly remarked that fishes would have tiresome work navigating that stream. Mr. Gager thought it would afford excellent opportunities for the display of science on the part of a steersman of a flat-boat. Mr. Lamountain asserted that the steersman aforesaid might imagine it a grand stream for *dams*; while I could only make a remark, not very funny, that the Wabash, like a "tired" toper, did not pursue its course on undeviating principles—the idea of which I stole from Hood.

At twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock we were sailing at a moderate speed near the forests, in a northern course, the thermometer ranging at 74°, and the barometer as low as 27½ inches. Although the æronauts were not pleased with this state of things, they said it was not best to throw off any ballast, as the sun's rays on the balloon would heat the gas and give the vessel a new impetus upward. There was good philosophy in that, and pretty soon we noticed its verification. At fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock the mercury in the barometer had risen to twenty-five inches, showing our altitude to be nearly one mile. We could then hear the lowing of cows with distinctness. In seven minutes more the barometer indicated twenty-three and a half inches, or as near as could be approximated, only three inches and a half below the minimum figure reached during the voyage, which was at night, when it was too dark to make observations on the instrument. (Our highest altitude, therefore, was about two miles.)

Twelve minutes after 5 o'clock we descried in the East what at first appeared to be the reflection of the sun on the sky. At last one of the party asserted that we were not many miles from a lake, and so it was, as the reader shall know by and by. The noble air-vessel was wisping along at a brisk rate, dragging its shadow on the ground encircled in fantastic colors. A fine light silk umbrella, marked "J. Geo. Davis," had been left in the boat by some person at Washington-square. I appropriated this, and unfolding it had an excellent protection for myself and Mr. Gager from the heated, yellow rays which were pouring in upon us. There was now no doubt that what had at first seemed a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an immense body of water. The æronauts concluded that it could only be Lake Erie, and they were right, for tracing the shore and observing the little islands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map. A sublimer scene never broke on human view. Lake Erie, it will be remembered, has a surface of 7,800 square miles, and though we could not behold the whole of it, the view lost none of its magnificence from this cause. Its expanse, limited and bounded only by the great zone where it blended with the heavens, seemed an eternity of waters, vast, measureless as the bending canopy itself. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam-pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauze-like robes and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of houses huddled together where the Maumee River pours its tribute into the lap of the lake, and this was Toledo; and there in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, Perry gained his victory in 1813.

Seven o'clock saw the gallant Atlantic parting company with the shore, a little north of Port Clinton, then making due east. We were low enough to distinguish objects of the size of men, and as the balloon darted above houses, we could plainly discern people and hear their voices. One apprehensive individual bellowed out, "You'd better watch out, that's the Lake!" while another contented himself with the exclamation, "Hoo-ray!" A small propeller did the *Atlantic* the honor to blow her whistle as a salutation and immediately hove to, her commander doubtless imagining we were about to descend into the water where he would have to pick us out. A considerable quantity of ballast was now discharged, and as at 7:25 o'clock we swept by Sandusky City the barometer shot up to 23½ inches, the thermometer indicating 50°. The balloon, having reached the rarified regions, expanded almost to its full capacity, and again it was found necessary to pull down the safety-valve and let off gas. By this time we had sailed far from the shore, and the bosom of the lake appeared dotted for miles with white objects, which we knew to be schooners. Messrs. La Mountain and Gager had been asleep since 7 o'clock, but at 8½ Prof. Wise directed more ballast to be thrown overboard, and they awoke to see what the matter was. The alarm which suggested this was soon over, however, and at 9 o'clock the whole party were as merry as when they were lifted towards the clouds at starting. At 9½ o'clock we overtook a steamer bound for Buffalo, the decks of which were crowded with persons, whose huzzas were borne to our ears, attended by the shrill scream of the boat's steam whistle. We were wafting along not more than five hundred feet from the Lake, in a northeasterly course, making decidedly the fastest time on record. At 9:54 the steamer could be faintly seen on the horizon, so rapid was our flight. The balloon was then passing over Long Point, near the spot made famous by the delectable prize fist battle of Morrissey and Heenan for the championship of America! Soon we had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, accomplished in three hours!

At 10½ o'clock we had Lake Erie and Lake Ontario both in sight, a spectacle that could not be viewed without mingled sentiments of admiration and wonder. The balloon had now attained an altitude of nearly a mile. A terrible storm was surging beneath us, the trees waving and the mad waves dashing against the shore of Erie in an awfully tempestuous manner. But above the careering whirlpools and the thundering breakers swam the proud *Atlantic*, not a cord displaced, nor a breadth of silk disturbed, soaring aloft with her expectant crew, and gaily heading for the salt crests which bound our vast Republic. Now, like a gurgle, comes the subdued roar of the plashing and headlong Cataract of Niagara.

At 11 o'clock, having skimmed over the Lake shore, still bound eastwardly, the balloon brought us in sight of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, as also of the celebrated Welland Canal. We had reached a height of more than a mile, the barometer marking 23.6 inches. At 12 o'clock we were nearly between the Falls and Buffalo, inclining rather to the left of the latter. Here we had a view of the great cataract, O-ni au-ga rah, "*the thunder of the water*," as the Indians call it, Gen. Brock's monument, Queenstown, Grand Island, St. Catherine's, Gravel Bay, Lewiston, Black Rock, Fort Erie, and other celebrities of that locality. The famous Falls were quite insignificant, seen from our altitude. There was, to us, a descent of about two feet, and the water seemed to be perfectly motionless. The spray gave the whole an appearance as of ice, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it. Passing the western terminus of the Erie Canal, the balloon was borne directly towards Lake Ontario. Our ballast was now nearly exhausted, and to have determined on crossing the second lake would have been sheer recklessness and hardihood. At this point it was resolved to descend to the earth, land Mr. Gager and myself, in our stead take in a sufficient quantity of new ballast, and again steer for the Atlantic Ocean. Could this have been done there is scarcely a doubt of Messrs. Wise and La Mountain's reaching their destination. The air-ship was lowered, but was immediately caught in the hurricane which was then ranging, and carried very near the tops of trees which were bending and swaying to and fro by the force of the wind. Mr. La Mountain at once threw over the buckets and their contents, and the *lift* this gave us kept us from being crushed in the woods. Like a bullet we shot out into the Lake. The machinery was got in readiness to be tossed out, and every possible preparation made for keeping out of the waves. For awhile we cherished the hope that we would be able to pass the broad expanse of deep in safety, though we knew we had nearly one hundred and ninety miles to traverse. But this hope died out in less than an hour, as the trooping winds bore down on us, it seemed, with greater and increasing fierceness. We had got far out and there was no land in sight. A dreary waste of nearly seven thousand square miles of water was before and around us. At length we neared the dashing billows, which were wildly flinging up their white caps and chasing one another towards the northeast. For me, a lifetime was concentrated in that awful, perilous moment. It was the first time since I had set foot in the boat suspended to the balloon that I had experienced fear as to my safety. I looked around at my companions; they were calm, but their countenances gave me no assurance. Plunge, plunge, went the iron bars of the machinery into the waves, now rolling ten feet in height! And the *Atlantic*, obedient to this magic control, again bounded upward out of the way of the dark and hungry element. There was great relief in this, but the coolest reason could not have seen in the circumstance anything but momentary encouragement. I cannot recollect whether it was at this point, or before, that Mr. Gager climbed up into the car with Prof. Wise. Whenever it was he did so as much for the security of the entire party as for his own safety, for there is no selfishness in Mr. Gager, see him where you will.

For a time again our flying ship was buoyed up out of the way of hazard, but would frequently dart downward as though intent on burying us all. This movement was promptly checked by throwing out some article as ballast, and thus, carpet sacks containing clothing, overcoats, bundles of papers, provisions, were pitched out into the lake, and still we kept in almost hopeless proximity. Mr. La Mountain had said he desired to take care of the boat, and advised me to get into the car above, with Messrs. Wise and Gager, which I hastened to do. No sooner had I planted myself firmly in the wicker basket than down, down, down with a fearful speed went the balloon towards the lake. I closed my eyes involuntarily, but was quickly aroused by a crash and a lunge of the car forward. Three times were there a terrible clatter and splash. One moment more of life, thought I. Looking around I beheld a hat floating off, and the same instant the balloon darted out of the water. "Poor La Mountain," was in my heart to say, for I thought him gone; but a cheerful "All right, boys," stopped me and lightened me of one grief. Now came a test of La Mountain's bravery, and nobly did he stand it. Taking a hatchet which was handed down to him from the car where it was swung, he began loosening the planks making the lining of the boat, which he sent overboard at every indication of another descent. When he had gone as far as possible this way, he unscrewed the nuts which had been placed in the side of the boat by which to fasten the machinery. Gathering all articles, of no matter how little weight, together, he sent them with the rest. The oars went over next, and at last there was nothing in the boat. He had taken off his coat to it, and worked till the perspiration ran from his brow like rain—all the while speaking hopefully and endeavoring to quiet our apprehensions. When there was nothing more to be done below, Mr. La Mountain drew himself up by the rope into the car. Everything had now gone but an overcoat and two blankets, which were saved to be used as the final resort.

How wistfully did four persons strain their eyes that day in the direction of the shore; and would it never come in sight? Mr. Gager's face bore an expression of mingled sadness and solicitude; perhaps he was thinking of a group of happy faces, all unconscious of his peril, away in Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Lamountain seemed more hopeful, and Prof. Wise talked as though we were certain of getting over the lake, though he warned us of danger as soon as we should be off the water. Prof. W.'s theory was, that if the boat should get swamped, the balloon would still have momentum and power sufficient to drag us to shore, which, happily, had by this time appeared in the dim distance. A propeller, called *Young America*, shortly afterwards bore down upon us to come to our relief, but we scudded some hundreds of feet before her bows, and so that hope failed.

Finally, after skimming within thirty feet of the dark waves, for a distance of not less than fifty miles, and perhaps more, we had the joy to know that we were out of danger of drowning; but a new peril was before us. Prof. Wise had been quite right in his prediction. The hurricane blew us immediately into a dense forest which skirted the lake, and threatened to tear us limb from limb. Mr. Gager had thrown out the anchor, a heavy iron one, with three hooks, each an inch and a quarter in thickness. So rapid was our flight that this stood out nearly straight from the car. As the grapnel swung against a tree of moderate size the velocity of the balloon and its terrible strength would tear it down and fling it to the ground. One by one the hooks broke off, and we were again at the mercy of the all-sweeping wind. Mr. Lamountain and I held on to the valve-rope, endeavoring to discharge the gas, but we quickly were compelled to release our grasp, and cling to the "concentrating hoop" to avoid being thrown out. It has been before stated that the meshes enveloping the silk of the *Atlantic* had an aggregate strength of one hundred and twenty tons. It is not strange that it was some time before these strong cords were broken. The balloon actually went through a mile of forest, and, tearing down trees and breaking branches, pursued its resistless course, dashing our party in the willow-car to and fro against trunks and limbs, until the stout netting had broke little by little, and the balloon itself had no longer any protection, when striking a tall tree the silk was punctured in a dozen places and rent into ribbons, leaving the car suspended by the net-work twenty feet above the ground. The course of the balloon through the woods left a path similar to that of a tornado. Trees half the size of a man's body were snapt in twain, as though they were pipe-stems, and huge limbs were scattered like leaves. It is difficult to see how any one of the quartette escaped with his life. It happened that the landing was made within one hundred and fifty yards of a settlement, and the crash was so great that the people ran to the spot to see what had happened. Singular as it would appear, there was only one of the four injured in the least—Mr. Lamountain receiving some slight contusions about one of his hips, and the remainder escaping without a scratch. When we got down, which was done partly by ropes and partly by means of a broken tree, several persons were standing around with open mouths and eyes staring out wonder. We then learned that we had landed on the place of Truman O. Whitney, near Sackett's Harbor, in the township of Henderson, Jefferson County, New-York. By Mr. Lamountain's watch, the time was 2 o'clock and twenty minutes. We had been nineteen hours and forty minutes traveling a distance which cannot be computed at less than nine hundred miles, and is said to reach as much as twelve hundred.

Our landing, though so hazardous, was in one important respect a fortunate one, inasmuch as we fell among hospitable people, who treated us in a spirit of politeness which might be emulated by persons of more genteel pretensions. About twenty women and young girls surrounded us, and had a million questions to propound relative to the extraordinary voyage. But we soon got used to that sort of thing. In the bottom of the car we found a couple of copies of the St. Louis *Price Current*, and the card of Fred. Kretschmar, candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, which were seized and appropriated at once, perhaps for some cabinet of curiosities.

After the natives had somewhat recovered from their surprise, we were beset on every side to accompany all of them home, and take a "snack of something to eat." One elderly lady insisted on our going home with her, because she wanted to give us a good scolding for making such fools of ourselves as to undertake a trip of the kind. We finally went to the house of Mr. Justus Wayne, not a great ways off, where the women folks set about to get up a "staving first-rate dinner." And a first-rate dinner it was, whereat we sat down to an excellent cup of tea each, superior bread and butter, lettuce, and other well prepared viands, including cherry and blackberry pie. Having finished our meal, and being anxious to let our friends know of our safety, we inquired the way to the nearest telegraph station, which was at Adams, ten miles distant, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad. Mr. Wayne geared up a team for Mr. Gager and I, while a neighbor performed a like service for Prof. Wise and Mr. Lamountain. On the road to Adams, one of Mr. Wayne's acquaintances met him and asked him if he had heard about the air balloon which had alighted in the woods. A glow of pride and complacency spread all over our driver's honest phiz, as he replied, with an affirmative shake of the head, "Yes, and here's two of the men that was in it!" The foot traveler felt immediately that he had been eclipsed.

Our arrival at Adams was such an event as to deserve notice. We made our business known at the telegraph office without delay and sat down to prepare dispatches, a half a dozen loungers gathered about us, and, as they were civilly answered, the news spread like a prairie on fire. We had scarcely finished our messages when each one of us found ourselves surrounded, and had to go through the entire account.

One after another came up, each wanting us to repeat the whole narrative from the commencement. There was a dress parade of military going on in the street, but it had to pale its ineffectual fire before us "foreigners." They are very sensible people in Adams, probably, though they hesitate to believe that a journey had been accomplished to their county from so remote a region as St. Louis, in less than 20 hours. Some excuse may be found for their incredulousness in the fact that they had recently been swindled by a miserable hoax concocted by some ingenious newspaper editor, relative to the descent of an imaginary meteor somewhere in that vicinity. It was suggested that the ærolite was nothing more nor less than a bag of sand from the Atlantic balloon. The Adamsites are "down" on newspaper hoaxes.

Some gentlemen remarked that it might be well for Prof. Wise to address the multitude on the subject which seemed to agitate them with such transverse sentiments of faith and disbelief, and the Professor in obedience gave out that if a hall could be procured he would relate a history of what our party had done and seen, whereupon a meeting was concocted on the spot. In half an hour the whole town knew of Prof. W.'s promise, and in a few minutes a commodious room was jammed full of ladies and gentlemen anxious to hear "all about it." So the veteran Wise, Mr. Gager and myself, (Mr. Lamountain had returned to look after the wrecked balloon,) were trotted out on a large platform, a President and Secretary were appointed, and the assemblage being thus organized, Prof. Wise proceeded to lay before his audience an interesting account of the voyage from point to point. When he had concluded, Mr. Gager was called on, and made some appropriate remarks relative to the cold shoulder which is usually turned to projects of importance in their infancy. Both gentlemen stated their entire satisfaction with the experiment made, and announced that they were more than ever convinced that the science of aerostation would yet amount to something which would astonish the world.

The above very hastily prepared narrative is already so long that no room is left for comments on the objects attained by the results to be anticipated from the voyage. The journey is the longest one by far ever made. Mr. Green, the celebrated English aeronaut, made a trip some years ago of five hundred miles, accompanied by two others, but this is now entirely eclipsed, and Prof. Wise announces that if he can raise the requisite means he will immediately undertake to sail in an aerial ship across the Atlantic ocean. I believe this undertaking can be accomplished.

WILLIAM HYDE.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Democrats Ostracised by the President at the Bidding of Extra Billy Smith—Old Buck Likely to Get into Trouble—The Presidential Question in Virginia—Strong Free-Soil Developments—The Floyd Influence at Work to Secure Buchanan's Re-Nomination—What it Can Do—The Result of the Last Election and What it Teaches, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Lynchburgh, Va., Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria in this State, informs me that Buchanan has ostracised from office from the Custom-house Department of that city some eight or ten Democrats, who voted for Shackelford, the late Independent Democratic candidate, against Extra Billy Smith. Extra Billy demanded their dismissal of the President, and his Excellency, fearful that a direct compliance with this demand would be too palpable a case of proscription for opinion's sake, sent a commissioner to Alexandria to ascertain if certain offices in the Custom-house could not be abolished. The commissioner, with a full knowledge of the President's predilections of course, reported in favor of abolishing these offices, and forthwith came the edict of the President in conformity with the report. A delegation, consisting of some of the ostracised Democrats and a few of their influential friends in Virginia, waited on the President, to ascertain if such a proceeding had his sanction, and his answer was clear and unequivocal. He avowed the whole responsibility of the act, and hesitated not to state the cause to be their opposition to Extra Billy in the late election. One or two members of the delegation remarked that they saw no crime in voting for one Democrat in preference to another, especially when there was no regular party nominee, and when they received no intimation of the President's preference as between Smith and Shackelford. This argument, strong as it would seem to be, had no effect. His Excellency expressed his determination to adhere to his original purpose, and the delegation left, reiterating undying hostility to Extra Billy for all future time.

Such an act of wanton, unjustifiable proscription, was rarely if ever perpetrated. Fancy men proscribed from office for voting their party ticket, or rather for one Democrat in preference to another, when no intimation of the President's choice in the matter had ever been made. The act has necessarily excited very general indignation, and effectually estranged from James Buchanan whatever little influence he possessed in Virginia. Some of the very men who have thus been unjustly ostracised, command an influence which his excellency will find somewhat disadvantageous to him in his known aspirations for a second term. But it is not alone among the ostracised and their friends that a feeling of indignation exists; every man in Virginia who prizes liberty of conscience and freedom of speech and action, condemns the act as proscriptive and unjust.

Whatever Southern papers and politicians may say to the contrary, Free-Soilism is in the ascendant in Virginia. It was John Letcher's Free-soil tendencies that secured his election to the Governorship, and under the pressure of this growing sentiment of the State we find the rabid, ultra Southern Calhoun Disunionists of Virginia seizing upon and advocating those doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty which but a few years ago they scouted and denounced. All that is necessary in order to win these Calhounites to the Free-soil cause is to change the name of that doctrine. They seem ready to go for anything which would in effect be Free-soil, provided only the doctrine is presented under another name—"Squatter Sovereignty," "Non-Intervention," "Popular Sovereignty," or whatever else you choose to designate it. Free-soilism is, in the estimation of this class, too closely allied with Abolitionism, and hence they would not venture to fight under such a banner. But let it be coated over with a light shade of *white*, so that the nigger cannot be distinctly seen, and they will go in heart and soul in favor of the principle. Disguise it as we may, this Free-soil sentiment is fast spreading in Virginia. When any great political movement is on foot, and these rabid Secession theorists have any interest to subserve, or any favorite to elevate to office, we find them immediately planting themselves upon the very doctrine which they repudiated but a few years before. It is thus that they can alone hope to conciliate popular favor; and true to the versatile character of the politician, they yield their former predilections to the popular will. A majority of the Democratic Press of Virginia are, at this moment, advocating doctrines of as direct Free-soil tendency as would be the advocacy of the passage by Congress of a law excluding Slavery from the Territories. They are favoring, in effect, territorial sovereignty, which, from the greater influx of free population, must inevitably result in the freedom of the Territories. Before the year 1864, Free-soilism will be rampant in Virginia. As to Disunionists or Calhounites, we have not an individual among us who would dare identify himself with that class. All of that stock in Virginia have been recently metamorphosed into extreme "Squatter Sovereignty" men, and the cause, I must say, has received an accession in the persons of these Calhounites, which will add materially to its strength.

There is no longer any doubt regarding the efforts of James Buchanan to secure a renomination at Charleston. J. B. has indulged many strange ideas and been guilty of very many foolish acts, but this surpasses them all. How any man knowing, as J. B. must, that he could not raise a corporal's guard in the whole country, could permit himself to be so deluded as to suffer again the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, surpasses my comprehension. I am a Democrat, without any spleen or resentments to gratify as regards the present Administration, but on the contrary, from peculiar intimate relations which I hold towards one member of the Cabinet, with every wish and motive, so far as these relations can constitute any, to promote its success, I feel bound to say that a more disgraceful failure never was known than that of James Buchanan's Administration. So universal is this conviction in many of the Southern States through which I have traveled, that I feel assured he could not get one electoral vote in that whole section. I am informed that Gov. Floyd is using his influence in the Southwest to secure Old Buck's renomination. God help us! Poor Floyd could not rally strength enough to secure his brother's election against a man who can do little more than write his name or read his Bible. And now, forsooth, he must make James Buchanan Presdent for a second term. Comment is unnecessary. *Vide* Col. FLOYD's vote in the late Congressional election for the Thirteenth District against ELBERT S. MARTIN.

The rush through this place for the Springs is immense. Each train from the East comes loaded with passengers *en route* to the different watering places along this southwestern region. This is certainly the most agreeable route to any of the principal Springs in Virginia, for besides having the advantage of greater dispatch, there can be seen along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad the grandest scenery which any country can present.

So far as I can observe, WISE is decidedly ahead of all others for the Presidency in this region. He is very popular with the masses, and the confidence in his availability seems very general. So far as Virginia is concerned, I believe he is, unquestionably, her first choice. Notwithstanding the irreconcilable difference of opinion existing between himself and DOUGLAS, they are understood to be on the most intimate terms. I heard an intimate friend of WISE's say that, should DOUGLAS fail to receive the nomination, he will give his whole influence to the Governor.

The weather here for the past three days is as cool as we have had it during last March. The crops are generally spoken of as surpassing anything known for many years.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Minority Report of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education.

The following is the Minority Report of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education on the Bible question:

To the Board of Education:

The minority of the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations deem it due to themselves, to those who concur with them in sentiment, and to the great cause of public education, to present the reasons which constrained them to oppose the by-laws compelling the reading of the Bible in all the Public Schools, reported by that Committee, and adopted by the Board of Education at its meeting on the 15th day of June last. Our existing school system originated in the complaints, whether well or ill founded, of a portion of the community, that the public education of this City, which was then under the exclusive charge and control of the Public School Society, (a body vested with the expenditure of the public money, although, in all its essential features, a close corporation,) was so conducted as to operate injuriously to their religious views. In consequence of these complaints, a law was passed on the 11th of April, 1842, entitled "An Act to extend to the City and County of New-York the provisions of the general act in relation to Common Schools," being the law operative in the rest of the State.

It was provided by the said act of 1842 as follows: "No school above mentioned (being the schools then existing) or which shall be organized under this act, in which any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet shall be taught, inculcated or practiced, shall receive any portion of the school moneys to be distributed by this act;" and it was made the duty of the School Officers in each Ward, (and of the Deputy Superintendent,) "as frequently as need be, to examine and ascertain, and report to the said Board of Education, whether any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet shall have been taught, inculcated or practiced in any of the schools in their respective Wards." No provision whatever was included in the law of 1842 in reference to the use of the Bible in any of the schools. This omission was in accordance with the policy of the school system of the State established in 1813, which it was the declared object of the law of 1842 to extend to the City; and which left the reading of the Bible within the discretion of those charged with the management of each school, without any attempt to control the matter by general directions.

The establishment of schools in January, 1843, under the law of 1842, was followed by complaints that portions of some of the books used in them were of a sectarian religious character; and to these were added complaints that the Protestant Bible which was used in a portion of the schools, was also sectarian. These complaints were fully investigated by a Committee of the Board of Education; and after the presentation of its report, Feb. 20, 1843, a series of resolutions, with a preamble, was submitted for adoption by the Hon. JOHN SLOSSON, now of the Superior Court. These resolutions were of great importance, because they settled the relation which our system of public education was to bear to the existing religious organizations. The preamble and the first, second and fourth resolutions were adopted without opposition, and the third resolution, by a vote of 24 to 3. The first resolution declared that the use of any book, containing in any form of composition any distinctive doctrine of, or any matter whatever specially favorable to, any one denomination of nominal Christians, or any sort of condemnation of any other denomination, was a violation of the prohibition against "teaching or inculcating" any "sectarian doctrine or tenet." The second resolution declared that the observance of any "religious custom, either of worship or otherwise," "peculiar to any one denomination," was to be regarded as "practising" a "sectarian doctrine or tenet," within the meaning of the law.

The third resolution was as follows: "That in the opinion of this Board, the use of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in all or any of the Schools embraced within said act, is not prohibited thereby; on the contrary, this Board do recommend the use of the same in all of said Schools." The fourth resolution merely declined to discriminate between the different versions of the Bible. The effect of these resolutions was to prohibit any book inculcating the distinctive doctrine of any one denomination whatever, but to allow the use of those which contained matter, though of a religious character, in which Christians generally concurred; and to declare that the Bible, of whatever version, was not sectarian; leaving each and every book within the rule thus established, to be used or not, as might be determined by the Trustees of the respective Wards. This has been the basis, so far as the subject of religion is concerned, upon which our School system has rested, from that day until the last meeting of this Board; and it is the only one that can be adopted which, while it will be harmonizing in its operation, will accord with our character as a Christian people, irrespective of the conflicting organizations into which Christians are unfortunately divided.

The Legislature in session at that time, passed (April 18, 1843) an act amending the School Law in several particulars, one of which extended the prohibition against sectarianism, to the use of "any book or books containing sectarian compositions." In July following, the Trustees of the Fourth Ward presented a report to the Board of Education, setting forth that certain portions of some of the books used in the schools were objected to by the Jews, certain portions by the Universalists, and that the Roman Catholics objected to the use of "the Protestant version of the Bible;" and requesting the action of the Board of Education in the matter. The document was referred to a Committee, which presented a report upon the subject, accompanied by two resolutions. These were adopted on the 8th day of November, 1843; the first, which declared that there were "no well founded objections to the books complained of, by a vote of 21 to 6; and the second, which declared that the Bible, without note or comment, was not "sectarian" within the meaning of the law, and that its use "was not intended to be prohibited" thereby, by a vote of 20 to 7. The resolution of the previous year in respect to the versions of the Bible was also readopted.

The Legislature of 1844 passed a new school law in which the provisions in respect to sectarian instruction and the use of the Bible in the schools, were, with a few merely verbal exceptions, precisely the same as in the present law, which latter was passed in 1851, and will be subsequently considered. On the 13th of November, 1844, the County Superintendent having reported to the Board of Education, that the reading of the Bible in some of the Ward Schools was prohibited by the Ward officers, on the ground that the same would be "religious sectarian instruction," within the meaning of the law, the Board adopted a resolution declaring that "the Bible without note or comment is not a sectarian book, and that the reading a portion thereof at the opening of the school was not a violation of the law."

On the 18th of December, 1844, an attempt was made to pass resolutions declaring the omission to use the Bible in any school was a violation of the school law, and would "preclude any school or schools so offending from participating in or being entitled to any portion of the school moneys; but the resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 14.

A similar attempt was made on the 7th of January, 1845, but the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Amendment of the School Law. When their report was presented, it was amended, so as to propose a modification of the Law of 1844, whereby the Board of Education should have the power to decide what books should be used or read in the schools, but should not have power to omit the Bible from such list; though it might authorize an omission to read the Bible in any school upon the application of the school officers of the Ward. There was also a further proviso, that the school officers of the Ward should in all cases determine what version of the Bible should be used, and the manner and extent of using or reading the same. The amendments to the law proposed by the Board of Education, were not adopted by the Legislature, and the matter remained without further agitation from the year 1845 until last year; the provisions of the law of 1851, adopted meanwhile, being, as above stated, substantially the reënactment of the law of 1844.

During all this time peace and harmony prevailed, and the schools advanced in their management and character, and in the benefits they were conferring upon society, in a manner and to an extent most gratifying to all whose hearts expand with the indications of increasing good to our race.

The wise and liberal adjustment of the subject of religious instruction, made by the fathers of our school system, in its infancy, as above shown, resulted, as was most natural, in an increasing hold upon the minds of the pupils and increasing manifestations in their conduct of those great principles and rules, of which the Bible is the only foundation. This result will more fully appear by the following extract from the report of the City Superintendent, who is himself earnestly in favor of the reading of the Bible in all our public schools:

"In all our public schools and departments, with very few and inconsiderable exceptions, the services of each day are commenced by the reading of selections from the Bible, by the Principal or some one of the school officers, followed by the solemn and reverent repetition of the Lord's Prayer by all the pupils and teachers in concert, and by the singing of one or more appropriate hymns of Christian thanksgiving and praise. In many of them, these devotional exercises are repeated at the close of the school. In all of them, without a solitary exception, at frequent and appropriate intervals during the day, songs imbued with the purest principles of Christian morality form a portion of the course of instruction, and are participated in by all the pupils. In all of them, without a solitary exception, lessons and precepts of virtue and Christian conduct are daily inculcated by the teachers, school officers, superintendents, or visitors; the fundamental principles of religion recognized and enforced; and the importance and necessity of strict honesty and integrity, undeviating truthfulness, frankness, sincerity, mutual affection, and regard, obedience and respect to parents, and the conscientious and uniform observance of all the requisitions of a pure Christian morality, taught by precept and example. In all of them, the daily routine and discipline of the school are directly and powerfully adapted to the formation and perpetuation of habits of order, quietude, neatness, punctuality, fidelity, industry, obedience, honor, truth, uprightness, deference to the wants, the rights, and conveniences of others, and to the assiduous culture of the highest and noblest principles of action and conduct in all the varied relations of life. This is the character of the teachings of our Public Schools; these are the agencies and instrumentalities in daily operation within their walls; and no influences at variance with these are permitted, under any pretense, to find access or gain a footing among them. Neither the mind nor the heart of the child, most religiously and scrupulously trained and disciplined in the domestic circle or the sanctuary of the Church, is exposed to the slightest contamination by the instructions or discipline of the school; while, on the other hand, every lesson of pure Christian morality or ethics, communicated in either of the former, is strengthened and confirmed by the pervading instruction and influence of the latter."

On the 5th day of May, 1858, however, an attempt was made to agitate this subject—which had so rested for thirteen years, with such gratifying results to the lovers of the precepts of the Bible—by the introduction of a resolution into the Board of Education, assuming to direct that the Bible should be read in all the schools. This resolution was laid on the table. The first regular meeting in June, however, was given exclusively to this subject, and resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, in accordance with the action of every previous Board of Education which had passed upon the subject:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools: therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various Boards of school officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary schools in this City, within their jurisdiction respectively.

The vote upon the adoption of the above was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Timpson, Lecompte, Crosier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Baines, Gildersleeve, Clark, Slote, Mackean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ranney, O'Keefe, Marriner—29.

Noes—Messrs. Coger, Byrne—2.

This action, however just and beneficent as it was, was not satisfactory to the friends of agitation; and the subject was again before the Board several times during the year, without the obtaining of any result.

On the 11th of May, in the present year, the agitation was renewed by a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Board, directing the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, to report a by-law on the subject. The majority of that Committee, without any knowledge on the part of the undersigned of their intention to do so, at a special meeting of the Board, called without notice that business of such importance would be submitted, presented several amendments to the existing by-laws, intended to compel "all of the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, to be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," under the penalty of a forfeiture of the situations of the teachers, in case of a violation of the by law. No reason was presented for the adoption of these new by-laws, nor attempt made to show any authority in the Board to enact them, or to point out either their propriety or necessity. An effort was made to pass forthwith the by-laws presented in this naked manner for the consideration of the Board, but those opposed to their adoption finally succeeded in laying them over until the next meeting. At that meeting, after refusing by a majority of one to allow the matter to be postponed, in order that the undersigned, who had not been present at the previous meeting, might present their views in a minority report, the proposed amendments were forced through the Board, without any opportunity being permitted for their discussion or amendment; and without any attempt being made to vindicate them, or to demonstrate that the Board had any power to pass them.

Under these circumstances it is purely a matter of conjecture, upon what basis, other than that of an arbitrary will, those who have adopted these amendments rest their action. That it is not upon any direct authority of law, will be clearly seen by the section of the existing statute (1851) upon the subject, which is as follows:

"SEC. 18. No school shall be entitled to, or receive any portion of the school moneys, in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated or practiced, or in which any book or books, containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any other religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in this Act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this Act; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience as secured by the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

It will be observed that the direct provisions of this section are merely prohibitory, and contain no grant of power to any person or anybody; and that the qualification as to the power of the Board of Education is entirely restrictive. It is not authorized by this section to do anything; and so careful was the Legislature, that the restriction against deciding what version of the Holy Scriptures should be used, should not be construed as implying a warrant to compel the reading of the Bible, without specifying the version, that the words "if any" were inserted, manifestly for the purpose of precluding all doubt upon the subject.

The section, in this respect, cannot possibly be construed to mean otherwise, than that it shall not be competent for the Board of Education to decide if any version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools.

This would seem to be sufficient. What man not carried, either by bigotry, fanaticism or partisanship, beyond the bounds of reason, would seek to find, notwithstanding a prohibition so explicit, an authority for the exercise of this power, in the forced and inferential construction of other sections. And yet this is the desperate resort of those who have passed these amendments.

Is the authority to be found in the power to enact by-laws? That power is given in the following terms: "To make rules of order and by-laws for the government of the Board, its members and committees, and general regulations to secure proper economy and accountability in the expenditure of the school moneys." Reading the Bible in the schools has certainly nothing to do with "the government of the Board, its members or committees," or with "economy and accountability in the expenditure" of moneys; and the legislative power of the Board does not extend beyond these limits.

But it is understood that the advocates of compulsion hedge themselves behind the authority to the Trustees of the respective Wards "under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may adopt, to contract with and employ teachers and janitors in the said schools, and conduct and manage the same, and furnish all needful supplies therefor." This provision manifestly refers to the business and economical arrangements for the schools, and not to their management in respect to tuition and discipline; but taking it in the broadest sense that the widest construction could devise, how insufficient is it to convey the power of compulsion in the face of the direct enactment, that "it shall not be competent" for the Board of Education to decide "if any version of the Bible shall be used."

Besides, another section of the law expressly declares, without any qualification whatever, that all such schools shall be under the *supervision and government* of the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of the Ward in which they are located.

Again, the executive officer of the Board of Education is the City Superintendent of Schools. The school law says that it shall be his duty "to advise and to counsel with the Trustees in relation to their duties, the proper studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the books of elementary instruction to be used therein, and to examine, ascertain and report to the Board of Education, whether the provisions of this act in relation to religious sectarian teaching and books, have been violated in any of the schools." It will be observed that, except to examine and to report as to certain matters, his duties in regard to the schools are only advisory, and advisory only with the Trustees; and that, although he is required to report to the Board of Education in respect to "religious sectarian teaching," it is not made his duty to report whether the Bible is read or not.

These provisions of the law, covering the whole subject, and all consistent with each other, leave no doubt that the law does not, and was not intended to give the Board of Education any power whatever upon the subject of the use of the Bible in the schools. If this was not satisfactory to the advocates of compulsion, as they began their agitation last year, they should have sought to change the law, as they threatened to do in the discussions last year, at the recent session of the Legislature. As this was not done, it must be taken as a concession, either that such an effort could not have succeeded, or that the matter was designedly kept open for the unworthy purposes of agitation.

The passage of the by-laws compelling its reading was an act as wanton and intrusive, as it was unauthorized. The Bible was being read daily in all the Public Schools in the City, except in the Fourth, Sixth, and a portion of the Fourteenth Wards; and the Schools in these three Wards are attended by less than one-tenth of the children going to the Public Schools. In these three Wards it has never been used, as a regular exercise, in any of the Ward Schools, and the only change in regard to its use which has been made, from the passage of the law of 1842, to the present time, is that since the Public School Society has ceased to exist, and its schools became Ward Schools, in a part of those schools located in these Wards the daily reading of the Bible has been discontinued. In all of the Wards represented by the Commissioners who voted for the by-laws to compel its reading, the Bible was daily read in every school, and their constituents had, therefore, no cause of complaint. The Commissioners from the other three Wards all voted against the by-laws, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that their constituents did not desire a change. New School Officers were chosen at the last election, but no serious effort was made in either of these three Wards to elect men who would change their established policy; nor has any attempt been made in the local Boards of either Ward to make such change. Nor, so far as has been made public, has a single voice been raised in either of these Wards to ask that the Bible should be read in their schools. It must, therefore, be considered as a positive fact that the policy adopted in these Wards is satisfactory to the people who live there; and if there be any who desire that their children should be sent to schools where the Bible is read, such schools, to which their children would be welcome, exist within half a mile of any house in either Ward. The passage of the by-laws was, therefore, clearly an act of aggression, springing from a desire, on the part of those who are in the full enjoyment of their own rights of opinion and conscience, to force their views and practices upon others. It may be doubted, however, if the Wards opposed to the use of the Bible in the schools were in a majority, and should pass by-laws prohibiting its use, whether those now so ready to exercise arbitrary power would relish it so well.

Reference has occasionally been made to an alleged prevalence of crime, and the necessity for extension of education in these three Wards. Those, however, who advocate compulsion, have not yet shown how education will be extended by the adoption of by-laws repugnant to the people of any locality, and which, if they were enforced, would cause them to keep their children from the schools. If those so eager for a crusade in behalf of the Bible will examine its pages they may possibly imbibe the spirit of the Apostle to the Gentiles, who declares that he became "to them that are without law as without law," that he "might gain them that are without law."

The undersigned, in opposing the adoption of these by-laws, feel that they have taken the course required by duty to their own constituents, and not one merely of liberality or justice to others. The prosperous school system of our City is invaluable to those they represent. It has flourished and expanded during a long period of peace and quietness. Who can tell if this attempt to overthrow the policy of the past results in a contest imbued with the violence and bitterness of sectarian strife, in which bigotry and prejudice will be constantly at work, that the school system will survive it? How much wiser, especially when no one complains, would it be to enjoy the good we have without placing it in peril.

If there were no other objections to the by-laws, the shameful wrong and injustice of their details, so far as these can be ascertained from their bungling language, would be sufficient. They say that "all the public schools of the City" shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." This may be assumed to mean opened *daily*, but it does not say so; and it is somewhat singular that the by-law is to take effect at the opening of the schools after the Summer vacation.

It may also be assumed that the reading is to be by the *teachers*, though the by-law does not say so. The by-law further provides that "it shall be the duty of the principal of each department of the schools" to report to the Board of Education "any violation of this by-law," and that "the situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a willful violation," and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school unless the forfeiture is remitted by the Board of Education; and further, that "no payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this by-law have not been complied with."

The effect of this magnanimous arrangement is, that in case the teacher reads the Bible, as is required by the by-law, but prohibited by the local Board, the Trustees, who have the undoubted and uncontrolled power to remove and appoint, will exercise that power. If, on the other hand, the teacher does not obey the by-law, the Board of Education, which happens to be the paymaster, with an exquisite appreciation of the benevolent spirit of the Gospel, and a chivalrous devotion to its own ideas of justice, says, "Obey or starve." Thus the teachers, most of them ladies, must inevitably be crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones. And, that no chance for oppression might be wanting, the teacher thus guilty of the offence of disobedience cannot go into another Ward and be employed, although the Bible is read in such Ward, and she is willing to read it. Thus the Board of Education, to punish a teacher for an act over which she has no control, takes away at once her pay, her place and her profession, compelling her to gain, if she can, a livelihood by some new pursuit.

If the opposition, in the three Wards to the use of the Bible, proceeded *from* hostility to its principles, all the objects of such hostility could be accomplished by an evasion of the by-law, rather than by resistance to it. The local Board could direct that one of the genealogical chapters should be repeated daily, or all of them be read in succession; the effect of which reiteration would be to implant in the youthful mind a strong disrelish for the book thus made tedious to it.

The undersigned do not suppose it probable that any such course will be adopted; they rather anticipate as the least of the evils which can result from the adoption of the by-laws, a long course of litigation, in its various shapes, which will be cruelly oppressive to many of the teachers, and inevitably injurious to the School system. Although these evils have been scouted by the majority, and not always in a brotherly spirit towards those who will suffer by them, the undersigned believe they will be serious and deplorable.

The undersigned while they are thus decided in their opposition to the policy of compulsion, are also earnestly in favor of the daily reading of the Bible in our schools; they realize fully the inestimable value of that sacred book in its influence upon the formation of character, in its guidance of our daily life and conduct, and in the preparation which it affords to all who accept it for the eternity beyond the grave. In their own Wards, where their advocacy of the policy of the daily reading of the Bible is proper and available, they have uniformly expressed these sentiments, and it is gratifying to them that the Bible is and has been read daily in every school in their respective Wards from the organization of each school to the present time. Yet they do not deem it necessary or proper to seek occasion for the reiteration of these sentiments, much less do they believe that that sacred book should be used as a shibboleth by a political or any other secular interest. When religious matters are degraded from their high and holy sphere to the uses of partisanship of any kind, it is too often found that those who are loudest in their professed advocacy are not always either in their language or conduct the most consistent with religious purity or principles.

Without imputing any such deficiency to their colleagues in the Board, who have supported these by-laws, the undersigned have failed to observe anything in the present agitation denoting a higher purpose than they have above indicated; on the contrary it seems to them to be clearly imbued with the unworthy spirit of personal and political ends, rather than with the peaceful and benevolent spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

While the undersigned have argued that the Board possesses no power to adopt the compulsory by-laws, it is due to themselves to declare that they would be averse to the policy of compulsion, even if the power to adopt it was undoubted. They are entirely convinced of the wisdom and expediency of the rule which leaves this matter to the action of each locality. There is no subject whatever, notwithstanding the gentleness and moderation of its own principles, and the brotherly love and charity which it inculcates, upon which mankind feel so keenly, or often manifest so much asperity, as upon that of religion. It works its way onward, not by reason of the occasional intolerance and violence of its advocates, but by its inherent beauty, wisdom and power. They do not believe that a sincere convert has ever been made to any religious doctrine by outward compulsion, whether ecclesiastical, military or political. It is not probable that any greater success will attend an attempt to force the daily reading of the Bible upon the people of any locality, whatever may be the motives that prompt their opposition to its use; but that on the contrary the attempt is likely to arouse a more determined resistance.

In conclusion, because the Board has no authority whatever to pass these by laws; because they uproot the wise and beneficent policy consistently pursued during the whole continuance of the existing school system; because there is no necessity for their adoption; because they are harsh, unjust, and oppressive in their provisions; because they proceed upon a basis of violence and force, hostile to the very spirit of the Bible itself; and because there is imminent danger that they will substitute for a state of prosperity and peace the issues of strife and destruction, the undersigned were and are opposed to their adoption, and they believe that such opposition will commend itself, not only to every friend of the principles upon which our civil institutions are based, but also to those who prize and venerate the precious and immutable principles of the Christian faith.

All of which is respecfully submitted,

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, Pierrepont and Moncrief.

Thaddeus Wilson vs. *Edward Roberts.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

George Boyd vs. *Joel W. Foote et al.*—Judgment affirmed if plaintiff elects to deduct $375 with interest from Oct. 1 1855, and if so such affirmance to be without costs of appeal. If he does not so elect judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

John B. Durbrow et al. vs. *John Child et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Thomas S. Nelson et al. vs. *Isaac B. Wellington.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on verdict with costs.

Richard G. Fowles vs. *Henry C. Bowen.*—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. This is the well-known suit brought to recover for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken by defendant of the plaintiff, in consequence of which he lost his place as clerk in the house of G. M. Wood, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Plaintiff had previously been in the employ of Bowen & McNamee, of which firm defendant was senior partner. He recovered some $4,500 by the verdict of the jury on the last trial, from the judgment of which defendant appealed. The facts were fully stated in the TIMES of February 18 and 21, 1859.

Ross W. Wood, et al. vs. *Isaac B. Wellington, &c.*—Order affirmed.

Merchants Bank of New Haven vs. *George Bliss.*—Order on terms.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver, vs. *John Kennedy; Wm. Rider, et al.* vs. *The Union India rubber Company; Robt. D. Anderson et al.* vs. *Anastasius Nicholas; Lowell Holbrook* vs. *Zenas L. Bassett, &c.; James B. Glentworth* vs. *William B. Moffatt; Joel Wolfe* vs. *The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Conrad Wachter* vs. *Lawrence Cuenzer; W. L. Ormsby* vs. *Benjamin Douglas.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

THE FORREST CASE ON APPEAL.

C. N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This case came up on appeal from a decision of Justice WOODRUFF, denying a motion of defendant for a commission to take oral testimony in California. The argument at the former hearing was reported in the TIMES of Monday, June 13.

Mr. Brady appeared on behalf of the appellant, (in place of Mr. Van Buren, who has gone to Europe,) and argued in favor of the commission at some length.

Mr. O'Conor replied, declining, on account of public decency and morality, to indulge the defendant with another opportunity to spread his slanders and scandals before the world. They had a long, full and thorough trial, and the result was overwhelmingly conclusive. He would have no more of it. It was disgusting and demoralizing to lay such things open before the public. The plaintiff did not *fear* the investigation, and he (Mr. O'Conor) did not entertain the slightest doubt as to the falsehood of these new charges. Mr. O'Conor reiterated the points of law that he made on the former argument, and appealed eloquently to the sympathies of the Court for his client.

Mr. Brady closed the argument, and the Court reserved its decision.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

USURY AMENDMENT ON TRIAL.

George C. Smalley vs. *Samuel H. Doughty.*—The defendant in this case gave his check for $1,000 on obtaining a loan, which, as he claimed, was usurious. The check was transferred by the payee, who indorsed it, to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, who took it without notice of any usury, discounting it at 7 per cent. It was not paid, and, payment having been duly demanded and notice of non-payment duly given, the defendant afterwards, knowing it was then owned by Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, took it up, giving them his check post dated a few days for $950, and his check for $50, payable the next day to bearer. The last check was paid at maturity. The check for $950 was made payable to the order of the former payee, though delivered to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, and was afterwards indorsed by said payee. The firm of Smalley, Weed & Bartlett was afterwards dissolved, and this check was transferred to the plaintiff.

The answer in this case set up the usury on the original loan between the drawer and payer of the check, and then averred generally that it was transferred to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett on a loan by them to the payee, for which said payee agreed to pay, and Smalley, Weed & Bartlett to receive 18 cents a day as interest.

On the trial of the cause before Justice PIERREPONT, a week or two since, he held that if the check was in fact given as a new security to a *bona fide* holder without notice of the usury, the original usury, if there was any, was thereby purged, and making it payable to the order of the former payee did not affect this, if the jury found it was done merely to retain his liability.

He further ruled that the answer set up no usury between the payee and Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, the amount for which eighteen cents a day was to be paid as interest not being stated, the presumption of law was that the transaction was lawful, and that the interest reserved was only the legal interest. Under the answer as it stood, therefore, evidence that the transfer to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett was usurious, could not be admitted; and the Court would not give the defendant leave to amend his answer, so as to set up specially an usurious transfer to them, as to do this would be in substance to add a new and unconscientious plea. It was not a case of conforming a plea, already put in to the proofs given on the trial, when there was a variance between them.

Verdict for plaintiff for $1,083. Charles W. Prentiss for plaintiff; Harrington & Grieff for defendants.

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Edward Haslam vs. *The Adams Express Company.*—A box of goods, 30 inches by 12, or thereabouts, and weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, was delivered to the defendants at Boston to be delivered to the plaintiff in this City. The defendants left it inside of the entrance from the street at No. 181 Broadway, the plaintiff's place of business being on the fourth floor. The driver of the express wagon notified a boy in plaintiff's office of the package being left by him, down stairs, and drove off. The plaintiff was absent at the time, and had never authorized the boy to receive parcels under such circumstances. The goods were lost and never came into plaintiff's possession, and, the defendants refusing to pay for them, this action was brought.

The defendants proved their custom to be, not to carry parcels to the second floor unless they were very light,—as a hat box or the like,—but to leave them as was done in this instance, and notify the person to whom they were sent, or whoever was in charge. They also denied that they were common carriers.

Justice PIERREPONT charged the jury that as the defendants received goods for all persons indifferently to be carried for a stipulated price, they were common carriers, and that it was for the jury to say whether the delivery was a safe and effectual one, strongly intimating, however, that it was not.

Verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff Messrs. Owen & Vose for defendants, Charles W. Prentisss.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 131 bbls. Ashes; 1,141 bbls. Flour; 10,500 bushels Corn; 34 bushels Rye; 26,690 bush. Oats; 1,531 pkgs. Provisions; and 294 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day 60 bbls. Pots at $5 25; and small lots Pearls at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,522 bbls., including 1,349 bbls. Pots, and 173 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 600 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c.; Middling Gulfs at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered and has been in limited demand, to-day, at reduced and drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 5,600 bbls., including standard superfine State at $5 50@$5 90; extra State at $5 95@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 25; ordinary to very good extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 70; very inferior to fair extra Wisconsin at $5 80@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 50@ 5 90
Extra State	5 95@ 6 25
Standard Superfine Western	5 55@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 8 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 9 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25@10 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour is in less request, to-day, at declining prices; sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 85 for mixed brands, and $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rather more inquired for at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in today; prices have not varied materially. Sales have been confined to small lots—in all, 3,500 bushels—including prime to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 12½; good to choice white Kentucky at $1 70@$1 78; ordinary to prime red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and desirable lots have been actively inquired for at a partial advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 25,000 bushels, at 85c.@90c. for poor old to choice new mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for round Yellow; 90c. for fair yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is in better request at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 5,500 bushels, at 88c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 49c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River, at 55c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—As usual a quiet market immediately succeeds our National Anniversary. So far as concerns Leather, the stillness promises to be of short duration. Sales for the week have been limited in extent, and rates for some kinds may be quoted a shade easier. The receipts have been somewhat in excess of sales. Oak Sole continues unchanged in prices, with good sales, and small stock remaining in dealers' hands. For Upper in the rough, the inquiry is fair for the season, and prices have undergone no alteration. Finished stock, however, is accumulating somewhat, and sales can only be effected at reduced figures. Should the French Government interdict the exportation of Upper Leather during the pending war, some improvement in prices may reasonably be expected. The Boot and Shoe business for the season will open on the 15th inst., at Boston, with the semi-annual Trade Sale." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c.@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c½.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine exhibit no very remarkable changes. About 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were reported sold, chiefly at 45c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 18¾ for Mess; $16 for thin Mess; and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales, to-day, 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅝c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request, at former rates. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 tierces, at from $4@$5, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are more sought after. Deer are partially neglected. Week's sales, 81 bales Payton and 66 bales Chili Goat on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Chagres Deer at 43c.@45c., cash; and 1,000 lbs. Bolivar do. at 30c., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 450 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6½c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c.; 150 hhds. Melado at 4½c.; 500 boxes Havana, in hand, on private terms; and 280 boxes do., part at 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales to-day 200 bags Pimento, for export, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 5,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Small sales have been made at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 450 bales Cotton at ⅛c.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin at 7½d.; and from St. Johns a vessel, with Deals, on private terms. For London 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For Rotterdam a ship from Baltimore, with Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *Alexander* 591 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at about $9,000; Bremen ship *Elise Mathilde*, 664 tons, (now *Eliza Matilda*, and under American colors,) to Melbourne, about $9,000, and back from a rice port to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, Rice, £3. Ship *Judge Shaw*, 689 tons, hence to Shanghae, (chartered in Boston,) Coal, about $10; a schooner, 90 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $500; a brig, 290 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 32½c.; Melado, 30c., Molasses, $2 50 on, and $3 under deck, and Mahogany, $10 on and $12 under deck; a brig, 181 tons, from Orange Bluff Mills to Matanzas, Lumber, $10; one, 261 tons, from same port to Barbadoes, privilege of one other port, $12; bark *Kleber*, 448 tons, to Melbourne, a bark and a brig to a port in the Mediterranean and back, and a schooner, 171 tons, to Rio Janiero, privilege of Bahia and Pernambuco, and back to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

EDUCATION CAN BE ACQUIRED AT ANY AGE.—Efficient instruction in English, Classics, Mathematics or French at the residences of pupils or in schools, by an experienced Professor, speaking French, graduate of Yale College. Address R. DAYTON, No. 186 Bleecker-st., or call at 6 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, guarantees by his system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness or trembling from the most cramped hand, and give an elegant rapid, business style to every student. Terms $10. Book-keeping and writing $15. Lessons private.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathemathics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUATE,) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS governess, by a lady fully qualified, and who has had great experience in teaching music, French and the English branches. No objections to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired, only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address H. L., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL EDUCATION, with some acquaintance with modern languages, desires a position as teacher. Address Box No. 183 Williamstown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER!
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

J. GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 80 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 40 cents a day; 48 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in thorough order, has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 53 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

NOTICE.—A PERFORMANCE OF HALLOCK & SMITH'S Patent State-room will take place at the Battery, on TUESDAY, July 12 at 3½ o'clock, P. M. This is to show how it leaves the ship when sinking. A number of persons will be in the room at the time. After the performance the room will remain in the water for some days for the purpose of testing its working qualities as a life-boat.

CHARLES METTAM, ARCHITECT AND Superintendent, has moved his office from No. 29 Duane-st. to No. 429 Broadway, where he would be glad to see his numerous friends and patrons, and returns thanks for the many past favors they have extended to him, and trusts for a continuance in future.

FOR SALE—THREE FULL BLOODED IMPORTed Nankin Bucks. Apply to CHARLES V. MAPES, No. 132 Nassau-st.

EBONY—A PRIME LOT OF AFRICAN FOR SALE by B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry G. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

CHANGES ON THIRTY-THREE RAILROADS.—See DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE, second edition, ready to-day. Price 25 cents. Free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer, or would do general housework; separately; good references; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call personally, at No 510 Broadway, up stairs, third floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry-cook; understands jellies, soups, and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-rate boarding-house, either country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 till 5.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, a situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a young girl of the most respectable appearance and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, in an American family in the country; one is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; the other, a good chambermaid; they have not been long in this country. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Forsyth-st., on E. H. DRAPER.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, a situation as seamstress to go with a family into the country, or as housekeeper, to remain in the City where trust and confidence is required, having lived in that capacity a number of years in England. Address S. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands shirt-making children's clothes; has worked at dressmaking; is quick at the needle; or as nurse and seamstress; will go in the country; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a most faithful, capable servant; is a good cook and baker and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, economical and an obliging girl. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; understands her business perfectly. Call, or address DRESSMAKER, No 77 West 19th st, between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and to wait on a lady; is capable of filling any situation; the best of City references. Call, for three days, at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is thoroughly acquainted with her business, and can give satisfactory City reference. Inquire at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 Sixth-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, an engagement in some private family within 100 miles from this City, as farmer and gardener, &c.; knows how to take care of cows and horses, and is a good driver; has lived several years in the above capacity with last employer, from whom he is well recommended, and knows his business. Wages moderate. Address, for two days, A. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, RECENTLY from the old country, a situation as gardener in city or country; he is thoroughly acquainted with his business, having filled first class situations in England; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c.; is a person of the most trustworthy habits, civil, industrious and obliging. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good driver, and understands his business thoroughly; best of references; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Also, a young man to work on a farm, milk cows, &c. Both are willing and able to work. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendation as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived in this City. Will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to any part of the States. Address a line to F. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can milk; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A trustworthy single man who understands the care and treatment of horses in every respect; is a careful driver. Has good City reference. Address P. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or ROBERT R. STOREY, harness store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced young man, either in city or country. Satisfactory reference given. Will make himself generally useful. Address P. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or No. 177 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, Fitzharris' Saddlery Store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUEStionable character, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk and take charge of a garden; wishes to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; best of recommendations. Apply at No. 179 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with four years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener, is a steady driver; understands the care and management of horses; can milk; is willing and handy, and not afraid to work. Apply for two days at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHMAN steady, sober and industrious, wishes a situation; has the best of recommendations as to capability, etc. I willing to take care of a horse. Address J. E. McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE STOVE PLATE MOULDERS WANTED.—In consequence of our refusal to submit to the dictation of a Committee in the government of our shop (wages and pay they acknowledge to be satisfactory,) part of our moulders have quit work. Our prices are such that a moulder can make $2 per day. Being moulders ourselves, we will agree to raise the price on any job where a moulder cannot make $2 in eight hours providing we cannot do it ourselves. The men in our employ for the last fifteen years have made more time than any other establishment of the kind; a majority of them while in our employ have accumulated money and no less than twenty of them now own houses and lots; our prices have been the same for the past eight years; no discount off, except upon one article. We now have forty moulders to work, and have room for twenty-five more. Application may be made either in person or by letter at our office, Nos 109 and 111 Beekman-st. No member of the Moulders' Union need apply.
ABENDROTH BROTHERS.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED man, without a family, who understands gardening in all its branches, can take care of and drive a horse, milk a cow, is hardy and willing, and not afraid of work. To such a man $26 per month for eight months, and $22 per month for the four Winter months, together with house rent, will be given. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IMMEDIATEly; also, a kitchenmaid; the kitchenmaid must be English, and if suitable will be paid high wages; a good nurse and seamstress also wanted; also, servants in all other capacities, both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute No. 149 Grand-st. N. B.—A man wanted as coachman and to make himself useful.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant book-keeper and collector of accounts; the applicant must write a good business hand, prove accurate in figures, understand how to judge money, and possess undoubted character. Address Box No. 4,580 Post-office, naming reference. One acquainted with the hardware trade preferred.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHMAN AND groom; one who understands vegetable gardening and milking a cow, willing to make himself generally useful in every respect. None will answer without good recommendations for character, &c. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William st, first floor.

100 AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SECOND Edition of Hitchcock's great picture of the Central Park, to be issued THIS DAY. Price, 50 cents a copy.
D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin square.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A STOUT, good-natured girl. She must be an experienced cook and ready to turn her practiced hand to anything.
HENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 19 East 25th-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box No. 915 Post office.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

DR. BRT.—HAVE BEEN SOUTH AND WEST; two weeks sick in New Orleans; quite well again; now in Richmond; will call the 16th or 23d inst; unchanging and faithful. Yours, forever, P. V. R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Giraldi—The Invisible Prince.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Bleak House—Trying It On.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Toodles—Breach of Promise.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—White Horse of the Peppers—A Lesson for Husbands.

BOWERY THEATRE—Green Bushes—Jenny Lind.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Venitian—Orphan of Geneva.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Prof. Wyman.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL—Promenade and Soiree Dansante.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, July 13, will close at the New-York Post-office to morrow, at 2 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the Times on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the Weekly Times or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Weser* and *Arago*, with details of the European news, a summary of which we published on Saturday morning, are now fully due at this port, both from Southampton. The former sailed on the 28th, and the latter on the 29th. The steamship *Great Britain*, which left Liverpool on the 30th, one day later, is also about due. She will probably bring full accounts of the great Battle of Solferino.

The Cunard steamer *Karnac* arrived on Saturday afternoon from Nassau, N. P., bringing Havana dates to the 2d inst. The news is not of great importance. Among the passengers by the *Karnac* were a large number of distinguished Cubans who have come here to spend the Summer months.

The released Oberlin Rescuers had a grand public reception on the 6th July, on returning to their homes in Oberlin. A public meeting was organized in the largest church in the evening. Father Keep presided. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir which furnished the music contained one hundred and twenty-five singers. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Peck and several other discharged prisoners, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The Town Council of Oberlin ordered the event to be entered as a Minute upon the Town Records, coupled with an expression of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Anti-Secret Collegiate Confederation held a Convention at Springfield, Mass., last week. Representatives from nine colleges were present. Reports received from these chapters of the Confederation represented them as in a flourishing condition.

The Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of the town of Woodbury, Conn., took place last week. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and the procession was two miles long.

The Rev. Father Chiniquy, the Catholic priest who with five thousand French Canadians in Illinois, left the Church of Rome about three years ago, preached to large audiences at the Cooper Institute Union Religious Meetings yesterday morning and evening. He related the story of his separation from the Catholic Church, and told of the sufferings and destitution to which he and his people were reduced in consequence. He was listened to with a great deal of interest, and large collections were taken up intended to be so appropriated that the sale of the chapels, church, colleges and schools of his congregation in Illinois may be prevented.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits an increase in the mortality of the past week to the extent of 77 deaths, as compared with the week previous. The whole number of deaths was 457, of which 86 were men, 61 women, 169 boys, and 141 girls. The classification of diseases show an unusually large number of deaths from derangement of the digestive organs. The nativity table gives 362 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 7 of Germany, and the remainder from various foreign countries.

The Rev. A. Kingman Nott was buried yesterday from the First Baptist Church in Broome-street, over which he was pastor at the time of his death. There was a very large attendance, and the exercises were very interesting and impressive.

The appeal of Mr. Forrest from the order of Justice Woodruff denying his application for a roving commission to examine witnesses in California as to Mrs. Sinclair's recent conduct, came up for argument on Saturday. Mr. Brady appeared as counsel for Mr. Forrest, in place of Mr. Van Buren, who has gone to Europe. Decision was reserved.

In the well-known slander suit brought by Richard G. Fowles against Henry C. Bowen, in which, on the last trial, the plaintiff recovered some $4,500, the general term of the Superior Court on Saturday affirmed the judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Judge Roosevelt on Saturday delivered his decision in the West Washington Market case in favor of the City. The points on which he bases his decision are given in this morning's Times.

Saturday was the last day of the July term of the Court of General Sessions. Only prison cases have been tried during the five days that Judge Russell appeared on the bench, and but few of these were of importance. A few minor sentences were passed on Saturday, and one burglar, Andrew Williams, was sent to the State Prison for five years. James Branwater was imprisoned for two years for receiving stolen goods.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached only 600 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was inactive. Corn was in good demand, and desirable lots advanced 2c. per bushel. Rye attracted more attention. Groceries, Provisions and Naval Stores were less freely dealt in. The movements in most other kinds of Produce were restricted. The Freight engagements were also limited. There were 616 vessels of all classes.

Triumphal Reception of the Rescuers at Oberlin.—The untried "rescuers" who had lain in jail eighty-four days at Cleveland, having been liberated pursuant to an arrangement between their counsel, the counsel for the Kentucky men arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and the Court, have returned to their homes at Oberlin. They were greeted with enthusiasm by their townsmen, who gathered in a church and organized a public meeting in their honor. Speeches were made by several of the liberated men, the principal one being by Professor Henry E. Peck. A unanimous determination was expressed to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave law at all times, and the meeting adjourned at midnight, after directing the town Council to enter a minute on their records commendatory of the conduct of the "rescuers."

The term of imprisonment of the last of the sentenced "rescuers" is about to expire; so that in a few days not one of the original thirty-seven will be in confinement. Whether the Kentucky "kidnappers" will meet with an equally flattering reception on their return to their "several places of abode," remains to be seen.

The Charleston Mercury—The Voice of Georgia and the Administration.

Notwithstanding his self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Lecompton and kindred Democratic idols, Mr. Buchanan has failed to conciliate the South. The Charleston *Mercury* declares its utter want of confidence in the Administration, and not in the Administration alone, but in the whole Northern Democracy as well, which, as a whole, including Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Cass, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Bright and even the obdurate Mr. Dickinson, it pronounces "unreliable on the question of the right of Southern men to protection of their property in the common territories." Such is the ground taken by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in a recent speech, and the *Mercury*, the recognized leading newspaper organ of extreme Southern opinion, fully agrees with him. The Boanerges of Mississippi and the *Mercury* of South Carolina, are undoubtedly right in this opinion. When the pinch comes, as come it will, at the Charleston Convention, the doctrine of protection to slave property in the territories will be abandoned. There is an excellent reason why this should and must be so. A platform, and a candidate recognizing it, could not carry the vote of a single Free State. The apprehensions of Southern politicians are, therefore, most reasonable, for the adoption of their peculiar creed would be certain defeat, and the Convention, with the universal instinct of such bodies, will naturally cling to any chance, however shadowy, of success. The prospect is gloomy; yet Senator Brown is willing that the South should "go into the Charleston Convention with her principles emblazoned on her banner, and demand their recognition or the total disruption of the present Democratic organization,"—pathetically asking "What is any party to us when it fails to vindicate our rights?" What, indeed!

Mr. Brown's speech and the *Mercury's* comments, however, do not furnish the only evidence that the South recognizes an interest of its own behind and above its party fealty. A speech delivered lately by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, referred to in these columns on Wednesday last, and of which we publish a more complete report in this morning's Times, constitutes the most able and authoritative exposition of Southern politics which has recently appeared. The occasion was a dinner to Mr. Stephens, on his retirement from public life. After discussing State affairs and Congressional events, the orator comes to the questions in which the South professes to have a peculiar interest. Congratulating the people of his section upon the abandonment of the Missouri Compromise, which provided Congressional protection to Freedom in the Territories, he yet proceeds, with an inconsistency refreshing in this July weather, to declare in favor of Congressional protection to Slavery. It is not enough for Mr. Stephens that the Territories may admit Slavery or not, as the people shall choose, when they come to form a Constitution. "He would have Congress give protection to slave property in the public domain, as long as it remains in a territorial condition." This is the Southern shibboleth for 1860. Mr. Wise adopts, and will act upon it. Mr. Stephens proclaims, and will stand by it. Mr. Hunter, more subtly-gymnastic, affirms it in words, but will dodge the practical assertion of it if he can, in order to ride into and out of the Convention on two horses at the same time. But Mr. Stephens is not at all a half-way man. He goes on to a measure, which, though not yet recognized as a political issue, bids fair soon to be. We mean the revival of the Slave trade. Bold as Mr. Stephens is in dealing with the substance, he yet refrains from naming the name of this topic. It is a subject on which he has deeply reflected, and which he touches adroitly. There must be territorial expansion. There must be more Slave States. But as a prerequisite to this blessed consummation, Mr. Stephens tells his hearers there must be more negroes. "What constitutes a State?" is a question made familiar to all men's minds by Sir William Jones' brilliant version of the ode of old Alcæus; and most Americans of the ordinary rhetorical culture, if the query were put to them, would reply at once,

> "Men, highminded men
> Who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

Mr. Stephens, however, is less limited in his views. "Mountains and rivers," he believes, "do not make States," nor even "highminded men," but a good regular supply of stout slaves, who have no particular rights, and if they had, could not maintain them. Honestly enough does this clear-sighted champion confess that the slow growth of the Slave States is to be attributed neither to the Machiavellian Abolitionists, nor to the explosive Wilmot Proviso, but simply and solely to the fact that the South lacks negroes or "people," as the Georgian statesman euphuistically puts it, "to settle them."

How shall this want be remedied?

Mr. Stephens leaves the answer to the logic of his hearers. He was quite safe in doing so. Given, empty Texas on the one side, swarming Africa on the other, and nothing but honor, law, humanity, religion and political economy between, and who can doubt the reply?

Leaving his audience to bridge the narrow gap, Mr. Stephens presses home upon them their perilous estate. "Unless you can make new Slave States," he says in effect, "the North will outgrow, overstep, and crush you. You cannot make new Slave States unless you increase your African stock. Now put two and two together, and what can you have to say to Mr. Buchanan or to Mr. Douglas at Charleston?"

Now Mr. Stephens is neither a lunatic nor a fanatic. He has for years been regarded, and justly, as a leader among the conservatives of his section. If there were still such a thing as a National Democracy possible, Mr. Stephens might have been safely relied on to make the way pleasant before its coming, for Mr. Stephens knows perfectly well that the South must choose in 1860 between the victory of a national Democracy and the victory of a Northern sectional party; there being no such thing as an edge of a chance left for the triumph of the *tiers-état*.

The demonstration of the Charleston *Mercury* was a thing to have been expected. The demonstration of Mr. Stephens is a warning of mischief to come, much more emphatic and decisive. What will the Administration and the Democracy make of it?

King-Maker Bowlin.

The gallant and hospitable Gen. Urquiza, whom Mr. Commissioner Bowlin exalted into a model of disinterested urbanity and super-excellent statesmanship, appears to be doing his best at this moment to justify the doubts which, on the settlement of the Paraguay difficulty, the Times took occasion to express as to the entire unselfishness of the Argentine President. That Urquiza was more than a match for Bowlin, in astuteness and diplomacy, was very evidently manifested by the adroitness with which he contrived to send the American Plenipotentiary home again, with a number of very fine promises in lieu of the substantial satisfaction which he had been instructed to demand from Lopez. But Mr. Buchanan and the public in this country will no doubt feel almost as much surprise as Mr. Bowlin himself when they learn the nature of the plot which Gen. Urquiza was pursuing at the moment when he was so amiably playing the munificent host to the American Commissioner and officers, and which, at the latest dates, he appears to have pretty well matured.

It has been already announced that Urquiza has declared war upon Buenos Ayres, on the old ground of a non-compliance by that State with the conditions of the General Confederation, of which Buenos Ayres, by her own act of withdrawal, has ceased to be a member. To aid the aggressive movement of the Confederation against Buenos Ayres, General Lopez, of Paraguay, in consideration of Urquiza's very efficient and timely services in the solution of the American difficulty, makes the State of Paraguay the faithful adherent and ally of the Argentine Republic against Buenos Ayres. So far, it will be observed, this is simply a matter of bargain and sale—a remuneration for services rendered—merely a State to be absorbed or annexed against the will of its people, and no more. But there is a great deal more behind, which is only now coming to light.

It would seem that Urquiza has adroitly contrived to obtain the aid not only of Lopez, the Dictator-President of Paraguay, but also of the Brazilian Government, for the carrying out of a scheme according to which, after procuring the absorption of Buenos Ayres into the Argentine Republic, Gen. Urquiza is to convert that Republic, so consolidated, into a monarchy, of which he is himself to be King. The Brazilian part in this game of political legerdemain, threatens, however, to be indefinitely suspended, through the exertions of the opposition in the Brazilian chambers who are loudly denouncing the friendship now displayed by the Ministry for Urquiza, after the abrupt and contemptuous manner in which the proffered mediation of Brazil in the Paraguayan business was pooh-poohed ostensibly by Lopez, but actually by the Argentine President. It is also probable that the attempt to impose a monarchy upon a people already split into numerous factions by the dissensions common to the South American Republics, will only result in a repetition of bloody revolutions, replete with cruelty and producing nothing but successive phases of the most frightful anarchy.

As an example, however, of the manner in which Mr. Buchanan's plenipotentiary,—a free citizen of this universal Yankee nation,—suffered himself to be hoodwinked by a clever South American Spaniard, and sent home like a silly schoolboy with the promise of a lollypop to-morrow, this incident in South American diplomacy is certainly instructive. Reams of very appropriate foolscap were consumed in dispatches—the country has been burthened—like the man who won an elephant in a lottery—with the Cromwell steamers, which nobody knows what to do with—and a very large sum of money has been otherwise spent—and all to afford Lopez, Urquiza and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs a hearty laugh at the bungling of American diplomacy, and to place within the reach of Urquiza the finest opportunity he could possibly have gained for the prosecution of his ambitious schemes of personal aggrandizement. Commissioner Bowlin was Gen. Urquiza's advertisement, and now, having been thoroughly puffed through that pliant medium, the General throws off his disguise, puts his "great name" (as *per* Bowlin) into the Brazilian and Argentine markets, and strikes for a crown. Mr. Buchanan's agency having thus set Urquiza up, it is left for the unfortunate Argentinos to put him down, if they can.

They may succeed in doing so, or they may fail; for Urquiza is unquestionably a man of iron nerve and resolute will. And it may be better for them, perhaps, to fail, than to succeed; for they have shown no great aptitude at taking care of their own affairs, and Urquiza, as Mr. Bowlin has loudly proclaimed to an admiring world, has made himself the richest man south of the Equator. But of this, at least, we may be sure, that when Mr. Buchanan sent Bowlin on his travels, he never imagined himself to be favoring the South Americans with the company of an unconscious Warwick; and that when Bowlin came back with "swelling sails and blasts of high renown," he never dreamed of the work he had been really doing, or saw himself playing the part which he really filled, of that too famous Valentinian upon whose back the Persian Sapor stepped to mount his regal charger.

Music in the Central Park.

On Saturday afternoon a new step was taken in the progress of the Central Park. This noble work, which is so clearly destined to be the honor and delight of New-York, has now received the "consecration of tones." One of the leading attractions of the beautiful pleasure grounds which do so much for the civilization, health and beauty of the European capitals is the habit, universal throughout the Continent, and fast extending over England itself, of giving free concerts to the people in those lovely parks. The splendid military bands of the European armies furnish the authorities with the means of affording this great pleasure to the citizens, and every American who goes abroad brings back with him among his most agreeable recollections of travel the memories of evenings spent in listening to the strains of enlivening or subduing music, on the banks of the Danube, in the Prater of Vienna, in the *Lust-garten* of the Rhenish cities, on the stately *Champs Elysées* of Paris, or among the verdant mazes of the Regent's Park in London. The "Ramble" of our own Central Park is destined at no distant day to take rank with the fairest of these "pleasaunces," and is at this moment one of the most inviting spots in the environs of New-York. A number of public-spirited and generous gentlemen have resolved that its beauty shall no longer lack a voice. The assistant architect of the Park, Mr. J. Wrey Mould, well-known in musical circles as an accomplished and critical amateur, having assumed the initiative in bringing the good design to completion, the matter was submitted with the approval of Mr. Olmsted, the architect-in-chief, and of the Commissioners, to various private citizens, who saw in it an opportunity for serving the public without exposing themselves to the disgrace of a political nomination, and accordingly took it up warmly.

Mr. Harvey Dodworth has been engaged as conductor of the Band, and it is now proposed to give an open-air concert in the "Ramble" every Saturday afternoon, (weather permitting,) between the hours of 4½ and 7½ o'clock. These concerts will not be mere "ticklings of the ear," but the aim of the management will be to make them what the Park itself is designed to be—a minister at once of pleasure and of instruction to the popular mind. Compositions of the higher and more instructive kind will be judiciously intermingled with what is commonly known as "popular music."

The concert of Saturday was a success in point of weather and of attendance. It must, of course, however, be looked upon in every point of view as experimental—experimental as to locality, as to selection, and as to combination. To make these entertainments all that they ought to be, all that for the credit and good of our noble City they must be, the hearty coöperation of the community at large must be afforded them. We ought not to depend upon individual efforts for a feature of our City organization so full of immediate and of prospective advantage to our social life.

Nothing can possibly do so much to refine the feelings, ways and character of our population as a liberal provision of innocent and healthy amusement, of recreation at once enlivening and elevating. Our Commissioners of the Park have done their share in this special field. Let them be met and supported by those for whom they are working. They are preparing for the hardworking citizens of New-York, for the men and women who make the City their home the long Summer through, a cheap Saratoga, an accessible Newport, a delightful resort almost at their very doors. Let them have a fair trial, with all the circumstances of sympathy which they have a right to look for.

If we were to offer any criticism upon the plan in its present form, it would be to suggest that the hour at which the concert begins might be advanced a little further in the day. The hot days of July (which we are traditionally, if not experimentally, authorized to expect) are at their hottest between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., and the clear Summer evenings would make the return to the City very pleasant about 9 o'clock. If the concerts then were made to commence about 5½, we think it would be, in all respects, a decided improvement upon the present plan. There will be time, however, for all necessary modifications as the plan develops itself, and acquires consistency. Intrinsically, it is a most admirable scheme, and deserves the fullest sympathy and encouragement.

The Battle of Solferino.

Though clear and satisfactory details of the terrible battle fought and won by the Allies on the 24th of June are still wanting, and must not be expected to reach us before the middle of the week, enough is known of the circumstances in which the conflict took place to prove that it signally illustrates at once the generalship of the Franco-Italian commander, and the extraordinary vacillations and divisions of counsel which have thus far marked the Austrian campaign.

On the 20th of June the whole Austrian army was in position on the right bank of the Mincio. The right of the forces rested on Lonato, a name of disastrous augury for the House of Hapsburg, where the Emperor Francis Joseph, assuming the state of Commander-in-Chief, reviewed on Saturday, June 18, two full *corps d'armée*. Lonato is the first railway station beyond Desenzano, on the road from Peschiera to Brescia, and is a small strongly-built town lying high among the hills. Two considerable elevations about a mile further westward, overlook the village and bridge called Ponte San Marco, and command the passage of the river Chiese. Seven miles to the south of Lonato lies Castiglione, backed by a heavy range of high ground stretching with scarcely a break all the way to Lonato. In this range nestle the villages of Malocco, Exinta, and Santa Maria. The centre of the Austrian army was posted here.

In front of Castiglione the country falls, and runs in plains beyond Castel-Goffredo and Guidisolo, two small villages about eight miles to the south of Castiglione. At this point lay the left of the Austrian line. The extent of this formation, covering as it did fully fifteen miles of country, sufficiently indicates the enormous numbers of the troops in position. For it must be remembered that they were drawn up here to meet and repulse the attack of a victorious army, counting at least a hundred and fifty thousand men, and pressing close upon their rear through a retreat of near two hundred miles.

Directly in front of Castiglione, and about four miles to the west, lies Monte-Chiaro, where the hills begin again, run due north to Ponte San Marco by Calemato, and southeast by the hamlet of Trevillini to Carpenodolo. Between Carpenodolo and Castiglione passes the direct road, by Monte-Chiaro, from Brescia to Mantua, which crosses the Mincio at Goito. From Monte-Chiaro a branch-road runs to Castiglione, and thence through a line of hills to the Mincio at Valleggio, about eleven miles north of Goito. This branch road skirts the hill-towns of Solferino, rising on the left, about three miles beyond Castiglione, and of Cavriana with Volta about a mile further on towards the river on the right. Between Castiglione and Solferino rise not less than nine hills of considerable height immediately commanding this road. The position of Cavriana consists of two hills which command the Valleggio road, the position of Volta of three which overlook the road to Goito. Along one or the other of these roads, the Allies must necessarily advance to the Mincio, and the position of Castiglione could only be turned from the north after storming the heights of Lonato, and the line between Monte-Chiaro and Ponte San Marco.

These positions were perfectly familiar to the Austrian army, it having been customary for years past with the Austrian commanders in Italy to exercise their troops in fighting over this classic ground of the old Republican wars, in every possible direction. They had the whole country in their possession even so late as the 14th of June, when Garibaldi and Canrobert drove them out of Castenodolo, a village which occupies an elevated position on the Brescia road, about five miles west of Monte-Chiaro. Between Castenodolo and Monte-Chiaro the road passes through a low, sandy tract of country, full of thick shrubbery; and the Austrians, falling back from Castenodolo, found themselves in safety beyond this tract and the river Chiese which was commanded by their artillery at Monte-Chiaro. That they should have abandoned Monte-Chiaro, Lonato, Ponte, San Marco and Castiglione, as they did immediately after the repulse of the 14th of June, and should have retired as they did beyond the Mincio, was a natural and intelligible move, if they meant to defend the line of the Mincio from Peschiera and Mantua. It was the move, too, which the best military authorities expected them to make. That after thus abandoning these positions and crossing within their quadrangle they should have repassed the river suddenly, and reoccupied hastily the positions in which they had before been strongly placed, is only to be explained on the theory that the strategic plan of Baron Hess, if he it was who commanded the retreat from the Adda, was suddenly countermanded at the eleventh hour by some less experienced leader; and we think it highly probable that the Emperor Francis Joseph will be eventually found to have been the responsible author of this singular and very disastrous movement. It would appear from the indications given us of the specific scenes of the severest conflict, that the French Emperor had taken prompt advantage of the first retreat of his enemy from the Chiese, and that the position of Monte-Chiaro which commands the passage of that river on the road to Castiglione, could not have been reoccupied in force by the Austrians.

The French attack appears to have been pushed forward and southward upon Volta, from which two roads branch off, one running southward to Goito, the other northward to Valleggio. San Martino, where the Piedmontese bore the brunt of the battle, lies beyond Carpenodolo, and like that position, to the right of the road from Brescia by Goito to Mantua.

Fighting as they did, with the river in their rear and upon ground of their own choice, the defeat of the Austrians must have been the most demoralizing by far that they have yet sustained; and the unopposed passage of the Mincio by the French has put the Austrian main body and fortress of Mantua between the two armies of the French Emperor and the Prince Napoleon, while the control of Lonato will enable the Sardinians to make head against Peschiera; and the command of Brescia leave the Allies at liberty to watch any attempted Austrian flank movement from the Tyrol, even independently of the reported operations of the French and Italians in the Valteline and on the Stelvio Pass.

A Word with the Æronauts.

Nobody can read the full and graphic account which we this morning publish of the recent ballooning of Messrs. Wise and Lamountain, from St. Louis to New-York, without a thrill of interest and admiration—of interest in the great scientific experiment so boldly undertaken, and of admiration for the quiet and resolute courage with which the fearful risks of an ærial tempest were met and overcome. We have already expressed in these columns our conviction that the æronauts in question have done more than any of their predecessors towards demonstrating the practicability of navigation in the air, and we make no doubt of the eventual advantages that would result to mankind from such an extension of our familiarity with the elements.

But there is one feature of balloon-sailing which threatens to assume a very unpleasant practical importance, if the art is to pass into the category of ordinary human occupations. We mean the system of lightening balloons by "heaving over" ballast in a promiscuous manner upon the earth below. So far as we know, no accident has ever yet resulted from this practice; but it is impossible for any merely walking, sublunary mortal, who does not disdain his mother earth, to read without a certain discomposure Mr. Lamountain's exciting account of the means he adopted for relieving his ship when she had lost her buoyancy in the storm. The *Atlantic* took up seven hundred pounds of ballast, and a miscellaneous supply of iron fans, posts, bars, carpet-bags, and other luggage more or less weighty. She came down *minus* her entire cargo. It happened that in this case the good vessel was unloaded chiefly into the lake, though Mr. Lamountain does admit that he once heard his sand-bags strike with a "*thud*" upon the roof of a house. Suppose that house a pleasure house on the shore of the sea, and the reader seated thereupon, enjoying his evening cigar and a distant view of the changing sea?

Or suppose a pair of lovers rowing in a boat upon the Summer waters of some rural Como, "youth on the prow and pleasure at the helm," and the same suddenly saluted by the benediction of three carpet-bags and a twenty-pound crowbar falling from the skies, as falls a star? The fate of Æschylus was romantic certainly, but rather peremptory, and though it would be more honorable to be killed by a sand-bag in the cause of science, than to have one's crown cracked by a tortoise dropped from the talons of an eagle, the net result to the earth-creeping man would be virtually the same in both cases.

Will Messrs. Wise and Lamountain be good enough to take this matter into consideration?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dickens has written a very cordial and appreciative letter to the Rev. Henry M. Fields, of this City, in acknowledgment of a kindly and genial criticism of his now celebrated "Readings," inserted by Mr. Fields in his delightful little volume of *Summer Pictures*. And this not without reason, for the great novelist has never been more graphically and at the same time more courteously and considerately portrayed than in these eloquent, discriminating and instructive pages which are familiar without frivolity, and picturesque without pretension.

Amongst the arrivals at the Union-place Hotel are the Countess Villaneuva and suite, Don José Beringuer, Count and Countess de Merlin and family, Dr. Gutierez, Miss M. Gutierez, Miss J. Gutierez, J. D. Villa Urrutia and servant, and the Countess O'Reilly, all of Havana; C. V. Joute and family, Wm. Hy. White and wife, New-Orleans; E. H. Tracy, New-York.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, while at Santa Cruz, wrote an autobiography, which has just been published in Boston, in a volume of 160 pages, under the title of "Theodore Parker's experience as Minister, with some account of his early life and education for the Ministry." The Boston *Transcript* noticing the work, says its "tone is that of a conqueror and a hero, not of a man reviled and a martyr."

The Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Sir Wm. Logan and his assistants in the Provincial Geological Survey, has just completed a tour in the Gulf District. The geologists procured some valuable specimens for the Geological Museum.

Blondin is reported to have become "disgusted" with Niagara Falls, or, rather, with the persons who have had him in charge. He will trundle his wheelbarrow over the river just once more, and then rejoin his wife at Cincinnati. Sensible little Frenchman.

Mr. Steiner, the æronaut, now in Toronto, proposes to make a balloon voyage from that city across Lake Ontario in the course of two or three weeks.

OBITUARY.

The negro minstrel, Mr. Thomas Coleman, died in Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 5th of July, in his 34th year. He was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 9, 1826, and for more than 20 years has been among the most prominent delineators of the Ethiopean character. He was a pupil of John W. Smith, the original "Jim along Josey," and was known years ago by the cognomen of "Piccaniny Coleman."

Boston papers announce the death of Mr. Wm. Simonds, who has been connected with the Press of Boston for fifteen years. Besides his editorial labors, he was the author of a series of popular juvenile works, known as the *Aimwell Stories*. His age was 38.

A movement has been made in Roxbury, Mass., to lay out a large plot of ground as a public Common

Amusements.

Dodworth's Concert in the Ramble of the Central Park.—If a poor joke might be admissible in connection with so solemn a subject as a mass meeting of one's fellow-creatures, we would say that there was quite a scramble in the Ramble on Saturday afternoon, to hear Dodworth's music, which it was worth a heap of dods to listen to. There must have been at least two thousand persons on the ground, without counting the little man on an extreme point of rock high up in the air, whose pertinacity in clinging to the spot throughout the afternoon suggested the possibility of his having torn his garments in arriving at that elevation, and the consequent impossibility, not to say impropriety, of his moving off again until all the company had retired. The weather was delightful; the Park, in the construction of which most praiseworthy progress has been made, looked beautiful, and the assembled multitude appeared to enjoy themselves amazingly. To speak poetically and as befits so romantic an occasion, the sun shone on fair women and brave men; a couple of thousand hearts beat happily; and when Dodworth's drummer—a most bumptious swell—belabored the sheepskin, soft eyes looked satisfaction to eyes that expressed a similar feeling, and all went as merry as Mr. Mould,—to whose exertions, we understand, the public mainly owe these Saturday concerts,—could have wished.

Why the orchestra was perched up on the top of a great rock is a mystery yet to be solved, and of which no solution could be obtained on the spot. The softer passages of the music were entirely lost to those of the listening crowd who could not—or would not—or didn't like to—climb to the crest of the rock aforesaid, and who could see nothing of the musicians except Mr. Harvey Dodworth's straw hat among the tops of divers French horns, where, indeed, it looked like an over-ripe mushroom in a bed of brazen convolvuli.

The music, however, was, as Dodworth's music always is, superb. The selection was tasteful, and the execution admirable and brilliant, without being noisy. As an open-air concert, it was perfect. The *Fest Marsch* and chorus from "Tannhauser," and the selections from "Trovatore," "Robert le Diable," and "Traviata," were the gems of the entertainment, and were most cleverly performed. The company was apparently chiefly foreign, as it usually is when good music is to be given to the exclusion of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

These concerts are, we understand, to be continued through the season, on Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7½ o'clock, and we know of no more healthful or delightful manner in which a Saturday afternoon can be passed by ladies who happen to be in town, gentlemen who can't leave it, clerks whose offices and stores are closed at 3 o'clock on the last day of the week, as all respectable offices and stores are in the Summer, mechanics who love a sniff of fresh air occasionally, and who do not object to take it together with a stave or two of very delightful music—in short by everybody with a soul above mere buttons—than by a visit to the Ramble of the Central Park to hear better music for nothing, than is usually available with expense. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars set visitors down "at the door," as the saying is, or rather at the gate of the Central Park, whence a walk of a mile or a mile and a half terminates at the Ramble. The Third and Second-avenue cars take passengers to within a couple of blocks of the Ramble itself.

To the thousands who must take their Summer where it finds them, in the close City pent, the "Ramble," with its luring strains of happy music will prove a blessing beyond praise; and the concert of next Saturday will hardly lack listeners. That the listeners may never lack their concert should be the care of all who are willing to be unobtrusively useful in their day and generation. All such, and New-York is full of them, though their quiet energy is commonly overborne by the noisy demonstrations of more vulgar ambitions, may send their "material aid," as soon as convenient, either to the Central Office of the Commissioners in the Bank of Commerce Building; or to the Architect-in-Chief, F. L. Olmstead, Esq., corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, or to Mr. J. Wray Mould, No. 75 East Twenty sixth-street.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones Wood.—This tremendous affair, which Mr. Maretzek has been engaged for some months in preparing, will commence on the 18th inst., and continue throughout the week. The musical department will be under the direction of some of the first conductors in this or any other country, namely, Maretzek, Anschutz, Stoepel and Bergmann. Artists of the highest merit have been engaged, and the musical performances will therefore be most brilliant. Each day's programme, in fact, will comprise a dozen or so of Operas, a few Oratorios, and a volume or two of choice Polkas, Schottisches, &c., &c., &c., amalgamated into one immense enchanting musical entertainment, the like of which, for quantity and quality, has probably never been heard together in the world. In addition to the music, there will, in the evening, be exhibitions of fireworks, balloon ascensions, all sorts of gymnastic and acrobatic performances, dancing on the green, &c.

Mr. Maretzek was very successful with his mammoth Festival last year, the enterprise having been liberally supported as well by the wealthier as by the humbler classes, and the charge for a day's enjoyment of attractions so unparalleled being only twenty-five cents. This year Mr. M. has added a vast variety of fresh delights to the brilliant programme of last season, and still maintains the charge for admission at twenty-five cents. How far the liberality of his enterprise can be made available is a question which he has no doubt duly considered; but it would seem that it must require many thousand quarters daily to return to the pockets of the daring manager the extravagant expenses which he is incurring to provide the public with such an entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

The Metropolitan.—There was a crowded house at this establishment on Saturday evening, for Mr. Walcot's benefit. The pieces selected for the occasion were "Bleak House" and "A Tragic Revival." "Bleak House" is nothing more than a collection of scenes from Dickens' novel of that name, with the incidents adroitly arranged or altered to meet the exigencies of the stage. Mr. Walcot assumed the part of *Harold Skimpole*, and his rendering of the character appeared to please the audience, since they laughed whenever he laughed, which was not seldom. Mr. Brougham's idea of *Old Turveydrop* differed, probably, from that of everyone who has read the novel, it was Brougham's *Joe Bagstock* with a ruffled-shirt on. *Sir Leicester Dedlock* was represented as a young gentleman of about two-and-twenty years of age, and less like the proud Baronet of Dickens than like a fashionable young gentleman at a public ball. *Bucket*, the detective, wore a moustache and ignored the London manner and dialect most thoroughly. *Prince* was admirably done by Mr. Young. *Lady Dedlock*, by Miss Clifton, was a perfect piece of acting; and the difficult part of the *French Waiting Maid* was most excellently done by Mrs. Howard. Mr. Dyott's *Tulkinghorn* was also well acted; and Mrs. Vernon played, with her usual excellence, in the part of *Mrs. Jellaby*. At the conclusion of the first piece Mr. Walcot was called before the curtain, and made a graceful speech expressive of his thanks for the numerous attendance of his friends, announcing the early close of the season, and promising a renewal of his acquaintance with the public in the Autumn. Repeated calls were then made for Mr. Brougham, who, after some time, appeared and excused himself for not coming earlier on the ground—that he had been dressing for the afterpiece, and that the summons of the audience had found him "almost in a state of *E Pluribus Unum*." The afterpiece was an absurdity, which will scarcely bear many repetitions. The theatre was, comparatively with the external atmosphere, delightfully cool throughout the evening. To-night "Bleak House" will be repeated at this theatre, with the farce of "Trying it On."

At Niblo's Theatre, Mr. Burton will continue to perform throughout the week, and will, doubtless, continue to fill the house in spite of the warm weather. New-Yorkers love to laugh, and it is impossible to see Mr. Burton without laughing. He will appear to-night in the "Breach of Promise" and "Toodles."

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The clever Misses Gougenheim, who are being at length well supported at this establishment, will open the week's performances with "The Invisible Prince" and "Which is My Husband?" These pieces are likely to be more successful than "Massaniello," and the talented young ladies who are showing so much tact and perseverance in catering for the public amusement, will, we trust, be as liberally patronized as they deserve to be.

Wallack's Theatre.—The Florences announce for this week a series of their usual performances, whose merits the public have not been slow to recognize. The "White Horse of the Peppers" and "A Lesson for Husbands" are announced for this evening.

The Bowery.—The engagement of the sisters Western for six nights is announced at this theatre. The ladies will appear this evening in "The Green Bushes," Miss Helen playing the part of *Nelly*, and Miss Lucille that of *Miami*.

National.—Miss Carr will take a benefit at this house to-night, when "The Venetian," "The Orphan of Geneva" and "Jack Sheppard" will be performed.

The Palace Garden.—The enterprising proprietors of this popular place of amusement promise a series of brilliant attractions every night this week.

Father Chiniquy at the Cooper Institute.

HIS DIFFICULTY WITH THE CATHOLICS OF ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Father CHINIQUY, formerly of the Church of Rome, whose persecution by the Catholics in Illinois has rendered him famous, preached two sermons at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, at the Union Sabbath meetings held there. Previous to that which he delivered in the morning the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL gave some account of him to the congregation, which more than half filled the large hall. For many years Father CHINIQUY was engaged in Canada laboring—and very successfully—for the Temperance cause. Eight years ago he removed with a colony of French Canadians to Illinois, and founded a settlement near Chicago. Here it was that his first difficulties with the Romish Church occurred. His colony now, Dr. CAMPBELL said, was poor and greatly depressed by the efforts which were made to wrest from it its church and school-house. Father CHINIQUY was here to endeavor to obtain assistance so that he might prevent the sale of the church and school-house. It was to be hoped that all would do all they could for him with all their might.

Father CHINIQUY came forward, and in an address of remarkable power told the story of his difficulties with the three Bishops of Chicago, successively appointed to preside over the diocese since he first resided in it, of his own and his congregation's separation from the Catholic Church, of the persecutions and trials which they had undergone in consequence, and of their present destitution. His delivery was exceedingly earnest and forcible, and in some parts very affecting; his allusions to the sufferings endured by his flock on account of the step which they had taken drew tears from many of those who heard the recital. The Canadian French is his vernacular, and he has only recently acquired the English tongue; he speaks with a very perceptible accent, yet, at times, with a great deal of fluency. He speaks without notes. He has a pleasing voice and manner, and talked yesterday, as well he might, as if he was full of his subject and very deeply interested in it. There is nothing especially remarkable about his personal appearance when he is sitting still, and when he is addressing you you forget to criticize it. Personally he is short, stout, full-faced, blue-eyed, and has a very large, well-shaped head. He said it was one of the greatest privileges which could be conferred upon a man to be chosen by Providence to announce the mercies of God. He apologized for his broken English; it was only "since late" that he had acquired the language. He hoped that if he hurt the grammatical notions of his hearers he would reward their patience by that which he had to communicate. He came before this congregation on behalf of five hundred French Canadian families, the members of which had been converted from the Romish faith. He begged that they would not expect that he came here to abuse his former friends of the Romish Church. He had no ill-feelings against them. He knew that there were millions in that Church who were sincere and devout,—millions who would live and die in the Catholic faith, and until within the last few years he would have given the last drop of his blood for the tenets of that Church. He had come to reveal the marvellous ways in which the Lord had converted him. He had been one of the worst enemies of the Gospel. There was not a priest in the Church of Rome who had abused the Christians who took the Gospel for their standard as he had. Some, perhaps, had come to this hall with a great opinion of Mr. CHINIQUY, but when he had spoken they would pity rather than praise him,—they would see that he had resisted the mercies of God, had fought Him, and if he now took his stand on this Holy Book (the Bible) it was because God had conquered him. About eight years ago he had come to the United States for the express purpose of preventing the French Catholics from falling into the snares of the Protestants. While lecturing on Temperance he had seen not less than 200,000 French emigrating to the United States from Canada, and he had felt the necessity of gathering them together in colonies, that they might live in the Catholic faith unestranged and transmit it to their children. For the purpose of thus uniting them he had gone to Illinois, and in the midst of a beautiful prairie had planted his little cross on a hill and gathered ten thousand French around him. He gave the Scriptures to his congregation, though it was against the laws of the Church to do so. The Church of Rome permitted the reading of the Scriptures, but did not allow him who read to interpret them according to the light which God had given to every man—his conscience and his understanding. Often the interpretation of the Church of Rome was the exact opposite to the obvious meaning of the Scriptures. Of what use was it to read a book if you were not allowed to understand it? How would it be if a lady were told by her husband that she might go to see the country in the neighborhood of New-York, but not with her own eyes? Supposing her husband said, "This clergyman (for instance) will go with you, and look for you, and when you come home he will tell you wha you have seen." [Laughter.] She would say she would rather not go. He had had some discussion with the Bishop of the Romish Church in Illinois. The Bishop had required that he should publicly pronounce something in his (the Bishop's) conduct good, which he had felt it his duty to express his public disapproval of. The Bishop had thereupon excommunicated him and his congregation, and since then he had been excommunicated five times. Father CHINIQUY related, at much greater length than we have room to indicate, that this matter being laid before the Pope, the Bishop was removed, and another appointed in his place; that he sent an act of submission to the new Bishop, in which he declared that he would obey his authority "according to the laws of God and the Church;" that thereupon, the Grand Vicar was sent to proclaim that there was peace between the Church and the congregation of Father CHINIQUY; that afterwards the Bishop had sent for Father CHINIQUY, and having asked the latter for the letter proclaiming peace, burned it before his eyes, and then demanded a new and unconditional act of submission; that he refused to do so—his eyes were opened, and he saw the difference between the Church of God and the Church of Rome; that he resolved to leave the Catholic Church, and his congregation, to a man, without solicitation, resolved to leave also; that twelve months after the Pope, fearing the effect of the example set by this congregation, which was worshipping God in happiness outside of the Church, sent a new Bishop—a very good and wise man—to replace the Bishop of Chicago, and endeavored to recall the congregation of Father CHINIQUY; that the new Bishop visited the Colony and addressed the congregation, all to no purpose, seeking to induce its return to the Catholic faith. Finally, the sacrifices which were involved in the step thus taken were briefly alluded to. Those present could not understand what a serious thing it was to make war against the Church of Rome, how strong she was and how many ways she had of inflicting injury. Her laws were still written in blood, as they were in early times. That man who left the Church must be put down by sword, fire, in any way by which his ruin could be compassed. It might be seen in the case of the child MORTARA what she would do where she had the power. Here she was only prevented from resorting to open violence because she feared that she was not strong enough. The Church was trying to destroy the Colony, taking advantage of some debts which hung over its church edifice and school. The Catholics had tried to send him to the Penitentiary or to the gibbet. There was hardly a revolting crime of which he had not been accused. The Bishop who burned the letter had charged him with killing a man and throwing his body into a river. He, with another, had been accused of taking a young man from his bed, carrying him out into the prairie and trying to murder him. False witnesses had been produced against him, but he had brought testimony which disproved the charge, though the defence had cost him $1,500. He had been charged with burning a church. For three years past he had been in the hands of the Sheriff almost every week. Everything in his house had been sold. His library, his books,—dear to his heart,—his table, his bed had been taken away, and now he was in debt to the amount of $5,000. These were some of his trials, but God had protected him. They had not been able to take this little book away (clasping a small Bible.) Though compelled to sleep on the floor when his bed was taken away, and eat on his knees when his table was gone, yet so long as he had the Gospel he was rich. But what almost broke his heart was that next Wednesday his dear chapel would be sold. The most touching part of Father CHINIQUY's address was the closing portion, in which he told of the destitution of a widow of his congregation, who was dependent upon her mother, residing in Canada, for support. The day before he left home she had come to him in tears, and shown him a letter from her mother, cursing her for deserting the Catholic faith, disowning her and telling her to expect no more aid from her. He had promised the widow that he would endeavor to obtain assistance for her from their brethren at the East. The most intense suffering which attended the separation from the Catholic Church of these colonists were caused by the estrangement of friends and kindred. But Christ had said that if they renounced brother and sister, friends and kindred, and followed him, they should have a hundred fold more. Was it in New-York that brethren and kinsmen an hundred fold were to be found for them?

At the close of Father CHINIQUY's remarks a collection was taken up, the Doxology was sung, and the morning services terminated with a benediction.

In the afternoon Father CHINIQUY addressed the French congregation which worships in the church corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

In the evening there were probably 5,000 persons assembled in the Cooper Institute to hear him. He repeated the story of his separation from the Catholic Church, relating, of course, the same facts that he had spoken about in the morning. He was listened to attentively, and when he had concluded another collection was taken up and the congregation separated. There were rumors afloat that there would be a disturbance on the occasion, and Sergeant BRUVOORT, with a squad of Policemen of the Seventeenth Precinct, was on the ground in readiness to quell any outbreak. None occurred.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress-makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
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We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
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Drawings of Georgia State Lottery.
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45, 38, 52, 62, 51, 59, 29, 41, 49, 16, 35, 26.
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At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

New Freezing Process for Men and Wine.
BY HENRY L. DALZELL.

Oh! Summer is upon us,
With her roses and her flowers;
The woods are full of melody,
The bees are in their bowers;
The surf comes leaping to the shore,
The sea is calm and bright,
And all the children of *Bon Ton*
Prepare for sudden flight!

To Newport, Saratoga,
To Islip and Nahant,
To Sharon and to Lebanon,
Our glittering crowds levant;
They go for cooling zephyrs,
For purer air and skies,
And the wretch compelled to pant at home,
With envy vainly sighs!

But mark you all the FATHERS,
And mark you all the SONS,
Ere they pack their rods and fishing gear,
Their tackle and their guns—
Oh almost every MAN AND BOY
Who aught of comfort knows,
Will visit SMITH IN FULTON STREET,
And BUY SOME SUMMER CLOTHES!

For these garments are the jauntiest
That ever yet were worn—
The gayest, cheapest, prettiest,
By mortal ever borne;
The suits, we mean, called ZEPHYR SUITS,
Which are so cool and nice
That if you wrap them round a flask
THE WINE WILL NEED NO ICE.

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The only remedy in the world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Rats, Garden Insects, &c.
Read this, one of thousands of testimonials:
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1859.
Joseph Meyer, Esq.,
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DEAR SIR: It gives us much pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation—Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable exterminator of all kinds of vermin and insects. Every housekeeper should possess this "Miraculous Destroyer."
Respectfully, SIMEON LELAND & CO.

For sale at the dépôt of the inventor and proprietor,
JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

Proclamation by the Mayor.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Hot Weather Circular.
COOL CLOTHING FOR BOYS
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau-st.
Cheapest Prices and Largest Stock
in the City.
Boys' Linen Coats, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50.
Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
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Boys' Summer Mixed Suits, $3 50.
Boys' Summer Pants, $1
All articles marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
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No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.

Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
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Great Picture of the
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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Westchester County, ss.—Owners of lots in Pelhamville, East, West, or Central Mount Vernon, Union Port, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Fleetwood, &c., are informed that the Comptroller's list of lots to be sold for unpaid taxes is now published, and can be seen at the office of Wm. H. Price, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Parties interested will bring their tax receipts with them.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser will cheerfully send (free of charge) to those who may desire it, a simple and certain remedy for that dread disease Consumption, by which he was cured. Those desiring relief will apply to, or address, the Rev. E. A. WILSON, No. 360 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CRANE—DODD.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, DAVID D. CRANE, of this City, to SARAH A., daughter of Col. Joseph Dodd.

FLAGG—FERRIS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Rector of St. John's Church, of that place, the Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints Church, this City, to MARY L., daughter of the Hon. Joshua B. Ferris, of the former place.

DIED

HEAZLITT.—In this City, on Sunday, July 10, WALTER ROBERTS HEAZLITT, infant son of Mary A. and Thomas B. Heazlitt, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on to morrow, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., No. 147 8th-st., near Broadway.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BATTS.—In this City, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, MARY CELIA, only daughter of E. and W. W. Batts, aged 1 year, 6 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) July 11, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 88 West 40th-st. Friends are invited to attend.

MIDDAGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 8, in the 78th year of her age, MARTHA MIDDAGH, widow of the late Aert Middagh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

BOLMER.—At Tappan Town, Rockland County, on Friday, July 8, ALICE L., daughter of William H. and C. C. Bolmer, in the 14th year of her age.

BOOTH.—On Saturday morning, July 9, EDGAR H., son of Wm. A. Booth, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Stratford, Conn., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The cars leave 27th st. at 12¾ and return at 5 P. M.

ALLEN.—At his residence in Enfield, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 9, of consumption, EDWARD P. ALLEN, publisher, No. 9 Spruce st., New-York, aged 39 years.

Funeral service will be attended at the lower Presbyterian Church in Enfield, at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 13. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Thompsonville Station on the arrival of trains.

☞ New-England and City papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
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Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

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Extra Class, No. 377, July 9, 1859.
16, 62, 32, 33, 56, 58, 21, 26, 77, 45, 61, 75, 52, 78.
Class No. 378, July 9, 1859.
51, 13, 63, 45, 9, 22, 27, 75, 59, 74, 41, 29, 31.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 375, July 9, 1859.
3, 14, 70, 48, 49, 38, 73, 12, 4, 27, 25, 58.
Class No. 376, Extra, July 9, 1859.
8, 56, 25, 66, 59, 35, 78, 72, 57, 23, 26, 61, 22.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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COMMUNICATION.

In these days of patent quackery, when almost every hour brings some sovereign cure for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," it is a subject of congratulation that a medicine possessing real merits has been able to make its way into popular favor, and that the ablest men in the medical profession have stamped it with their cordial approval. The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the commercial metropolis of the Union, because the article has attained a reputation in other quarters of the country heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for the last year in the South and West amounted to over half a million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomach derangements, and the diseases peculiar to these portions of the Union. This is not a temporary popularity obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine which is destined to be as enduring as life time itself.

During the Summer and Fall, the vicinity of most of our American streams is rendered extremely unhealthy by the deadly nuisance. In the South and West this is especially the case; but the same fatal influences are active along the rivers of the North and East, to say nothing of the densely populated and filthy cities where miasmatic affections are equally prevalent. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have proved a God-send to regions where fevers and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. Testimonials innumerable have been given, establishing the fact that the magical powers of the Bitters in rendering the miasma less fatal by strengthening the digestive organs, and through them the whole system, and thus arming the body against the insidious attacks of diseases. The Summer in all parts of the Union brings with it certain diseases of the stomach and bowels, which greatly increases the list of mortality.

Not only will persons who are apparently flushed with health indulge to an undue extent in fruits of various kinds, and thus superinduce diarrhœa and dysentery, but the heat, of itself, will operate upon the system of those who are naturally weak, and cause such an enervation that disease is sure to follow. The Bitters have been found a speedy and certain remedy for affections of this description, and when used regularly during warm weather, a positive preventive against sickness from such cause. Indeed, it is chiefly on account of its tonic properties, which are particularly efficacious in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have achieved such a wide reputation. Hundreds of people have been restored to health by the timely use of this remedy, when all others known to physicians have failed. It operates on the stomach, liver and other digestive organs mildly, but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature. As a cure for diarrhœa and dysentery, there is nothing compared with these celebrated Bitters for certainty of action. Persons of sedentary habits are often driven to the use of intoxicating liquors by bodily weakness and the lack of some harmless stimulant. This class of our citizens will find in HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS precisely the article they require. It is potent as a tonic and quite palatable to the taste, and acts upon the enfeebled faculties of the system with a revivifying effect, cheering the spirits, dispelling that melancholy feeling which is too apt to attend physical lassitude, and yet without creating unnatural appetite for drink. Literary men, and others whose occupation compels them to do without proper exercise and fresh air, will do well to try this gentle invigorant before having recourse to stimulants that are more dangerous. Some of the best and brightest men who have contributed to the glory of this country would have been spared a great deal of suffering and reserved from untimely graves if they had turned from the cup of sorrow to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In the hour of prostration of spirit and nervous debility, they generally fly to the maddening bowl, in which they find but poor relief. As a substitute for this, the Bitters must be considered invaluable.

The ailments incident to old age are numerous and extremely trying. The majority of them, however, are the consequence of the weakening effect of years upon the organs concerned in digestion. A stomach which has been too severely tested by indulgences in epicureanism generally revolts when when we attain the steady side of fifty, and the disorders that follow can only be corrected by the use of some active principals such as are contained in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. None of the more violent remedies will accomplish the desired end, without leaving results that render them worse than the disease. Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per direction on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly beneficial for comforting declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women, who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility. Acting under the advices of physicians they have abandoned all deleterious drugs, and finally tested the merits of this article. If the aged had a decisive voice in this matter, they would place HOSTETTER'S BITTERS among the greatest blessings medical science has ever conferred upon the human race. A few words to the gentler sex: There are certain periods where these cases are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the Summer season the wear of body and mind is generally aggravating. Here, then, is necessity for stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to support her exhausting trials and responsibilities. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will answer the purpose better than any other medicine now before the public, and serve to prevent the prostrated patient from having recourse to injurious drugs which often endanger the health of both mother and child. Throughout the South and West nursing mothers prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the indorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as it is certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

The attention of medical gentlemen is especially invited to what we have urged in favor of the Bitters. It is a matter of pride with us that this has received the warm approval of all first-class physicians in those sections of the country where it has been introduced, and where its virtues have been tested. We do not follow a bad example, and enter upon an insane crusade against the whole fraternity of medical men in behalf of a universal curative. We have been honored with their indorsement and recommendation in hundreds of instances and we are quite certain that in now introducing the Bitters to new communities, we shall have the opinions of their most famous and reliable physicians with us. Our citizens of New-York and the Eastern States ought to give the Bitters a trial, not only because the article has achieved an untold-of reputation in other sections of the republic, but because of the unquestionable benefit that would result. It will not interfere with any other medicine, but may be taken simultaneously, and it will even assist the operation of various specifics administered by physicians, during the oppressive and exhausting heat of the day. It is always healthful and pleasant even as a beverage, especially when taken with ice water, which it serves to neutralize and prevent any bad effects from over indulgence, which is too often the case in excessive warm weather.

The Bitters has been thoroughly tested in the most tropical portions of the South where the sun has a most debilitating effect, and it is extremely perilous to indulge in the kind of spirituous stimulants such as we now have. If it has been found to be so great an invigorant in that climate, have we not abundant reason to believe that the citizens of New York and the Eastern States who may experience debility in the milder atmosphere would derive certain benefits from the use of this article? All those persons to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: Sufferers from fever, caused by malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers will consult their own physical welfare by giving to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS the same trial which they have received in other regions of the Union, and after such a test we have no fear that they will accord the preference to any other medicine.

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Principal Dépôt in New-York, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

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Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
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The popularity of this fine
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As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.

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CLASS OF 1853, YALE COLLEGE.
The Second Triennial Meeting of this Class will be held at New-Haven on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of July inst. Every living member is expected to be present.

H. H. BABCOCK,	S. W. KUEVALS,
W. T. GILBERT,	H. C. ROBINSON,
E. HARLAND,	E. TWINING,

Dated July 9, 1859. Committee.

A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—AN IMITATION, the ingredients of which are very injurious to the complexion, has appeared of the famous Pastilles de de Florence. It is necessary to caution against this attempt at imposition, for while the genuine preparation is a most admirable toilet article, the counterfeit should in all cases be avoided. The Pastilles de Florence of Mme. LEWENBERG & CO. bear the certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, and the signature, C. LEWENBERG. An examination of the label will secure the purchaser against fraud. It can be obtained at A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, and No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., and at all principal druggists.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing-machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been, a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols, or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as illy or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every-day life, that meets the want of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something, or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old-school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and fully sustained. The water-cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy however large its domestic manual or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy on a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want, economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger in their use. For this they were designed and intended—to serve as the ready resource to the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication, divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life.

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There is scarcely a phase or form of this disease which is not promptly controlled and ultimately cured by the use of this Specific. Thousands who have suffered for years with this "Bilious Condition," having purchased a case of these Specifics, have obtained a perfect cure and immunity from their old complaint.

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which so frequently lead to
BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,
are all in their early stages cured by the
COUGH PILLS.
Many cases of long-standing Bronchitis and irritating Coughs have been perfectly cured by this Specific. But more! many persons have a specific liability to colds, and take them from the least exposure. This will be entirely relieved by the use of the COUGH PILLS, as scores can testify from experience. So
CATARRH
is one of our most common and most troublesome diseases, against which the Old-School Medicines, and even Homœopathic prescriptions, are of very little use. Yet hundreds of persons have been cured of not only recent and fresh, but even long-standing and obstinate cases of CATARRH by the use of this Specific.

One aged lady in Syracuse was thus perfectly cured of a Catarrh, which had annoyed her all her life. And a young lady at one of our first-class boarding-schools, who was so afflicted with this disease as to require more than forty handkerchiefs a week, was entirely cured in a single week by this Specific.

PILES,
bleeding and blind, is one of those common and obstinate forms of disease which are so difficult to cure by the ordinary methods, but which finds an entire and fundamental cure in the PILES SPECIFIC. True, time is required; but the Specific is pleasant to take, requires neither diet nor restraint, and being followed up, a perfect cure is the result. Hundreds of persons, in purchasing a case of Specifics, have obtained a cure for this most trying and obstinate form of disease, which has been worth to them ten times the cost of the entire set. Cases of over twenty years' standing have been cured with this simple Specific, and we believe all may be cured by perseverance.

The case contains the best
FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC
known. A remedy without any deleterious or poisonous substance, which not only cures the Ague, and old, mismanaged Agues, but may be relied upon as a preventive when persons are residing in a Fever and Ague district. It prevents or protects upon the same principle that vaccination prevents Small Pox, or belladonna prevents Scarlet Fever, by preoccupying the system with the true Specific. Hundreds have been thus protected and cured.

THE OPHTHALMY SPECIFIC
has proved a most invaluable remedy for SORE EYES and EYELIDS, and for WEAK and BLURRED SIGHT. One lady in Indiana, who had been a sufferer from sore eyes for many years, and for two years was entirely blind, was cured perfectly by the Ophthalmy Specific alone.

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to which so many are subject, find a curative in the case. There is a specific which relieves at the time of the attack, and also one which corrects the condition of the system upon which it depends, and so destroys the predisposition to return.

The Specifics for the various forms of
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
have proved invaluable. *Old, long standing* LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, attended with debility and exhaustion; and for which other forms of medicine are of little value, are fully controlled and cured by the FEMALE PILLS, while the Specific for IRREGULARITIES control every form of SCANTY, PAINFUL OR IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

DIARRHŒAS AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS
in adults or children are controlled like magic by the DIARRHŒA PILLS, while it may be averred without the possibility of successful contradiction, that the DYSENTERY PILLS are the most perfect Specific for that disease known.

For the various forms of
FEVERS, SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES,
and other diseases of children, the FEVER PILLS may be safely and surely relied upon.

These Specifics are the prescriptions of Prof. Humphreys, used for years in his extensive practice, and to the perfection of which he has devoted the resources of extensive knowledge, experience and study.

The public may rest assured that during the lifetime of Dr. H. no one has been or shall be intrusted with the preparation of his Specifics, and he offers the guaranty of his professional life and reputation that they shall be just as he represents them.

They have now been before the public for five years, and have everywhere won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality or danger, they have become the ready recourse and aid of the parent, traveler, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest and most intimately.

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PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation, or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

FORE-WARNED! FORE-ARMED!
SPURIOUS,
RAISED,
ALTERED,
and
COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES
Are never advertised in the weekly typographical Bank-Note Reporters until AFTER they get into circulation. Thus the public knows nothing of the existence of such frauds until it has been victimized by them, and the more remote your residence from the source of such publications, the longer the risk you run of loss.
OUR FAC-SIMILE DETECTOR WARNS YOU IN ADVANCE,
KEEPS YOU ALWAYS FORE-ARMED AGAINST ALL
SPURIOUS,
RAISED,
ALTERED,
and
COUNTERFEIT NOTES.
If in doubt, compare the notes offered you with the fac-simile of the genuine in our
DETECTOR,
AND YOU CANNOT BE VICTIMIZED.
YOU ARE SAFE FOR ALL TIME.
YOU ARE WARNED
before the
SPURIOUS NOTES
appear.
Of the four hundred and thirty-two fac-similes of genuine notes in the first three numbers of this
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
There are
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SPURIOUS, RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES
now in circulation—altered in the name and location of the bank—
ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—
and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks, and entirely unlike the genuine!
If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the
FAC-SIMILE
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY.
YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC-SIMILES
TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.
Published in
WEEKLY NUMBERS,
AT
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
each!
For sale everywhere in the
UNITED STATES.
Each number contains
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR
FAC-SIMILES
OF GENUINE BANK NOTES.
The whole currency of the country will be completed in
SEVENTY-FIVE NUMBERS,
All of which will be issued within the year.
DON'T LOCK THE STABLE DOOR AFTER YOUR STEED IS STOLEN.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9 Nassau st., New-York.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
SEVENTY-EIGHT NEW COUNTERFEITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE!
ACCORDING TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.
On the four hundred and thirty-two fac-similes of genuine notes in the first three numbers of this
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
There are
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SPURIOUS, RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES
now in circulation—altered in the name and location of the bank—
ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—
and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks, and entirely unlike the genuine!
If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the
FAC-SIMILE
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY.
YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC-SIMILES
TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.
Why will you depend upon a
PRINTED DESCRIPTION—FULL OF ERRORS—
and printed in the smallest type, when you can save all the time thus consumed by reference to a fac-simile of the genuine note itself, which requires but a glance of the eye to insure you against any loss?

YOU ARE LIABLE AT ANY MOMENT TO RECEIVE A SPURIOUS NOTE, RAISED FROM ONE DOLLAR TO FIFTY.
THE ENCYCLOPEDIA IS ISSUED IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, EACH CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR FAC-SIMILES. The whole work to be completed in a year.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at [illegible], 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and [illegible] gallons of the beer. General dépôt No. 3[illegible] Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

ROACHES ON THE WALL LOOK
BADLY

So do herds of ants;
What so sickening as a bed-bug,
Crawling up your pants?
How a flea will make one crazy,
Hopping o'er your person;
How rats and mice, behind the wainscot,
Will set a saint to cursing.

How much better to avoid such irritating, maddening ills; which you can do, if you'll try LYON'S Powder and his Pills!

LYON'S Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of Imitators and Impostors.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION!
BROWNSVILLE, Penn., June 25, 1859.
Dr. TOBIAS: Send me six dozen horse liniment; there never was a better horse medicine discovered than yours. I have sold over 200 bottles warranting every one, and have never had a bottle returned, but every one speaks in extravagant commendation of its curative qualities. I can send you numerous certificates if you wish.
H. W. ROBINSON.
Price 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by all the druggists.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. [illegible] Bowery; A. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. R. Lewis, [illegible] Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 [illegible]-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; F. Seiler, Jersey City; U. F. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents. And all Druggists.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES FORCED to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks by my Onguent (seven years established) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT
CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION!
Commencing on MONDAY, July 11.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK,
COMPRISING
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &c.
Which they will offer
GREATLY UNDER COST,
viz.:
800 BAREGE ROBES, from $3 to $6; worth $6 to $11.
200 RICH PRINTED GRENADINE ROBES, at $15; reduced from $25.
260 VERY ELEGANT GRENADINE ROBES, at $25; reduced from $40.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS!
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
Decidedly the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT GOODS
FOR
TRAVELING DRESSES
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
Also, 50 pieces
DOUBLE-WIDTH CHENE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
SUITABLE FOR SHAWLS AND DRESSES,
OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, July 11.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

OUR
MOTTO
FOR
JULY AND AUGUST
IS
MARK WAY
IS MARK WAY
DOWN.
IS MARK WAY DOWN to make a Full and Regular Clearing out of our Whole Stock, if possible, during JULY and AUGUST,
As we wish to commence the Fall Trade with an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
COME! COME!! TIME! TIME!!
COME! COME!! TIME! TIME!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!
WHAT IS TO BE DONE? IS THE QUESTION!
WHAT IS TO BE DONE? IS THE QUESTION!
WHAT SHALL BE ?
WHAT SHALL B ?
MARK EVERY ARTICLE
MARK EVERY ARTICLE
WAY
WAY
WAY DOWN.
WAY DOWN,
TO SOME PRICE WHICH WILL MAKE IT
TO SOME PRICE WHICH WILL MAKE IT
SELL AND GO QUICK.
SELL AND GO QUICK.
SELL AND GO QUICK.
LADIES,
Ladies, all this has been in a most thorough manner.
OUR GOODS SHALL BE SOLD CHEAP!
OUR GOODS SHALL BE SOLD CHEAP!
IN THIS GREAT SELL OUT.
IN THIS GREAT SELL OUT.
Our stock consists of
EVERY VARIETY OF LACE GOODS.
EVERY VARIETY OF EMBROIDERIES.
Please remember EVERY KIND OF EMBROIDERED GOODS IS SOLD IN THIS GREAT SALE!
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS.
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EVERY VARIETY OF BUGLE NETS for Ladies and Children.
EVERY VARIETY OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FLOWER MATERIALS.
EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Such as LINENS, DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, CURTAIN MUSLINS, BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, CAMBRIC MUSLINS, DOTTED MUSLINS, &c., &c.
Also a FULL LINE PAPER CAMBRICS, LININGS, &c.
Every variety of HOSIERY, GLOVES and MITTS for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Every Quality and style LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also, GENTS' LINEN BOSOMS.
We call attention to our
SPLENDID STOCK OF LACE GOODS.
Ladies, you may be assured you can find in our Stock of LACE GOODS every conceivable design in Rich Lace Goods, such as REAL THREAD VEILS, REAL THREAD COIFFURES, REAL POINT COLLARS, SETS, LACES, &c. All New Designs! VALENCIENNES LACES and EDGINGS REAL THREAD LACES in BLACK and WHITE REAL PUSHER LACES for MANTILLAS, CHEAP TO CLOSE!
REAL PUSHER MANTILLAS, CHEAP TO CLOSE!
LADIES' CORSETS, $1 and $1 25—THE BEST!
OUR STORE is No. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
One Door Below 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work;) sure fit or no sale.
Also,
A large quantity of Gentlemen's Bathing Shirts and Drawers.
Entrance through GENIN'S hat-store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No 513 Broadway.

JAPAN SILKS, WASH SILKS,
PINEAPPLE DRESSES.
The handsomest and best article in use; washes and retains its original stiffness and appearance; plain, plaid, striped and black
CRAPES, SATINS, AND A THOUSAND ARTICLES which are not to be found elsewhere in this country. A few articles are offered very cheap viz:
Figured Silks, worth $1 75, for 75 cents.
Plain China Silks for 60 cents.
Some Pineapple Bonnets to close them, 12s.
Fans, 16 cents, and other cheap articles at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.
Also, American Indian articles, Fans, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS
In BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, BURNOUS, TALMAS, &c., &c., in every variety,
Latest styles.
ALSO,
An invoice of new styles of
CLOTH TRAVELING CLOAKS, and
BAREGE ANGLAIS MANTILLAS,
Just received per steamer "Arabia," will be opened on MONDAY, July 11.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
3,000 SUMMER QUILTS, at 7s. and $1 each.
Extraordinary bargains in TOWELS, French BLANKETS, a little soiled, at half price, with every article in the Housekeeping line, manufactured expressly for our RETAIL TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
Organdy Robes a Lez.
Plain and Chintz Colors,
at $3 50 and $6 a Robe.
Will be opened on Monday, July 11.
Value $6 and $10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, July 11, the balance of Gros. Odier, Roman & Co.'s richest and finest quality satin striped
PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
At 3 shillings per yard,
(Formerly sold at 6 shillings.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT KINZEY'S,
1,500 Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,000 Sets Collars and sleeves, 12c.
1,500 Wide Swiss Flouncings, 6d.
3,000 Swiss and Jaconet Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Mantilla Laces, all styles, 6c. to $1 50.
Fans, Flowers, Ruches, Trimmings, with lots of other goods, all closing out, At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Now offer the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERED BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
500 Needlework Bands, 75c., worth $1.
800 Needlework Bands, $1, worth $1 25.
A choice collection of French Worked Bands.
Edgings and Insertions in great variety.

AT KINZEY'S,
SELLING OFF
3,000 yards Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12c.
500 Parasols, 44c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
300 Silk Lace Mantillas, 63c. to $2 50.
150 White Worked Mantillas 50c. to $1.
3,000 Paris Silk Mitts, 6c., 9c., 12c., 18c.
At No. 223 8th-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
Superior assortment of Mohair, Poplins, Camillas and other Dress Goods,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suites made to order.
At 3 Hours' Notice.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,
OF SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
Also, CLOTH AND MOHAIR DUSTERS.
To close out the Summer stock
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
Selling off the entire stock of EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, MITTS, and PARASOLS.
1,500 Straw Bonnets, 5c., 10c., 12c.
1,000 White and Colored Straws, 25c., 31c., 37c.
500 Shaker Hoods, 10c. to 25c.
1,000 Leghorn and Canton Bloomers, 25c.
At No. 223 8th-av.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable now in use; no shifting or cutting the tape on woven skirts; 12 springs, $1 30; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs $14. Old skirts woven. C. L. HARDING Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
C. G. HOOK,
Late W. S. Bond,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Opposite Jefferson Market,
Will offer on and after
Monday, July 11,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
at a reduction in price of
FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.,
embracing, in part,
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, including 100 pieces Printed Lawn from 5 cents to 12½ cents per yard.
Ladies' Bonnets and Ribbons.
Gloves, Hosiery and Embroideries.
Goods for boys' Summer wear.
Stella and other Shawls.
100 pieces of Canton Matting from 12½c. to 50c.
THE ABOVE MUST BE SPEEDILY SOLD TO ADMIT OF ALTERATION TO THE PREMISES
and to make room for Fall importations.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES TO BUY BARGAINS.
In consequence of retiring from the business
E. UHLFELDER,
of
No. 301 Canal-st., two doors west of Broadway.
Will sell out his entire stock of rich and well selected goods, which have all been bought for cash, and will be sold at a very great reduction.
Embroideries in all varieties and styles from the finest pocket-handkerchief to the narrowest needlework edging.
☞ The following are a few of the articles we keep:
Real black and white thread laces, real Valenciennes point, applique and Maltese laces, white and black guipures, Mechlin and English thread laces, veils coiffures, barbes and head-dresses, lace shawls, mantillas and points, gloves, hosiery and black fillet mitts in great variety.
Dress, cloak and mantilla trimmings, ribbons and flowers, hair-pins, fans, porte-monnaie bags, card cases, hair nets, buttons, tassels, and a great variety of French fancy goods, too numerous to mention.
All to be sold at a
Great sacrifice,
to close the business.

WET GOODS.—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS very cheap, linen damask table cloths, towels, crash, quilts, muslins, handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, satinets and a general assortment of dry goods for sale at very low cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice peach orchard, for the most part Bartlets. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, containing all the modern improvements (except gas,) built by day's work and in the most substantial manner for the present owner; grounds beautifully laid out, plenty of fruit and shade, and one of the most delightful houses in the county. Full particulars, with view of house, on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence, with large and superior farm attached, in the best part of the Western Reserve, Ohio. A small farm in the East, or blood stock will be taken in part payment, and liberal terms made for the balance. A bargain. For particulars, address J. W. WILSON, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

ELIZABETH CITY.—A VERY HANDSOME Italian villa, within six minutes' walk of the depôt, 2½ acres of ground, house in perfect repair, and very finely built, will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property, or sold for cash, cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

SING SING.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on the river; built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, by the present occupant; view down to Fort Washington. Particulars on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.
Also a few small places for sale at Sing Sing.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

SING SING.—TO RENT—THREE NICE RESIDENCES, with about an acre of ground each, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Houses all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

NORWALK, CONN.—HOUSE WITH 20 ACRES, lying on Five-Mile River. Land under good cultivation, well fruited, plenty of shade, splendid view of the Sound. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY—The valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., recently occupied by the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building, 60x100, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the finest pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av. Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, SITUATED and lying in 57th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side; street 100 feet wide; there is a front and rear house and out-buildings, suitable for a cartman, milkman, or some other business. The houses are frame, the front can be used for shop or store; the rear has eight rooms, with a well in the yard. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED property, an elegant brown stone house; has all the modern improvements, and is situated in the finest part of Brooklyn. A line describing property offered in exchange, addressed Box No. 248 Brooklyn Post-office, will be attended to.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW FIRST class brown stone house; persons wanting a really good house in a fine location, and having some lots well located to exchange, will call at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LAIDLAW, No. 82 Middagh-st., or to CHARLES J. HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business, rent moderate. Apply to M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William-st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.—THE EMPIRE HEATER WORKS have removed from No. 412 to No. 514 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the EMPIRE KITCHEN RANGE, so celebrated for its roasting and boiling qualities, as well as for baking, is offered for sale, wholesale and retail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.
One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.
Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 5 years' lease of the premises, No. 244 Grand st. The Saloon Department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated and will seat over one hundred persons. Location for business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE cash business; the duties are light, and no night-work; the business is well established, and the profits large; a good chance for a smart business man, with a small capital. Apply for 3 days at No. 292 4th-av., in the office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IS WELL stocked, doing a good business, and established for 16 years on a leading thoroughfare in the City of Brooklyn. Will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. Apply to Dr. MACALLISTER, No. 36 Willoughby corner Jay-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the principal. A competent party, with $200 to $300, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 7½ to 10 A. M., and 2 to 11 P. M.

SHOE-STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN ONE of the best business thoroughfares in the City; established for the past 15 years. Lease and fixtures sold with or without stock to suit a purchaser. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, up stairs. C. B. HOWES & CO.

$7,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, with this amount in cash, in an importing business in operation; an excellent opening for a young man; first-class references given and required. Address HENRY WATSON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PERFECT WATCHES,
Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshaal, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A RICH AND BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Beautifully finished with round corners, serpentine and scalloped work ends and front, with chain carving, rich inlaid plate, diagonal bar, arch brace over the treble, lined with satin wood and white holly, rich brilliant tone, in perfect order. Made by celebrated City makers. Warranted for two years. In use only one month. Price $235. This is a superb instrument, rarely met with. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th st., from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days. An object for cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A GREAT CHANCE. SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the first makers, with all the latest improvements, fully warranted, and in perfect order, has been used a few months and worth $400; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOW RATES.—SECOND-hand pianos, from $50 to $90. Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated pianos; improved New-York pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co,
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

COOKING BY GAS.—GAS STOVES SUITABLE for steak-broiling and roasting; also Iron Heaters for tailors and laundry use. Gas Ætnas, of all sizes, for sale wholesale and retail by S. T. McDOUGALL, No. 288 Canal st., corner of Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$8,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
Henry S. Tubell, D. J. Steward, Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall, Edw. L. Lynch, Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis, C. Stephens, Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn, Jno. P. Yelverton, George Smith.
Henry Demarest, Jas. S. Brouwer, Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta, George Warner, William Moir,
Samuel Raynor, Matthias Clark, Christopher Gwyer,
Eliph. Bootman, William Hertzel, Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett, Jos. B. Miller, John W. Lewis,
Thos. F. Williams, Edw. P. Clark, Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter, Alfred Barmore, Abm. R. Van Nest,
John O. More, Mat. Bloodgood,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1859:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$320,962 60
2. Over drafts		—
3. Due from Banks		4,846 15
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$22,619 59	
5. Due from Brokers	—	
6. Real Estate		14,300 00
7. Specie		25,253 08
8. Cash items, viz.:		38,426 87
9. Stocks...$100,000 Promissory Notes..$—		100,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		—
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,347 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and Expense Account		3,620 00
Total		$512,755 70

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$94,480	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$98,480	
Less Notes on hand	11,876—	82,604 00
3. Profits		39,711 66
4. Due to Banks		9,511 58
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		—
6. Due Treasurer State New-York		—
7. Due Depositors, on demand		174,403 46
8. Amount due, not included under either of above heads		—
Total		$512,755 70

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at City of New York in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 9th day of July, 1859.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

OFFICE OF NORWICH & WORCESTER R. CO.,
NORWICH, June 30, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will receive sealed proposals until WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale to it of Bonds of the Company due 1st January, 1860, and 1st August, 1860, stating the number of Bonds, and of which kind, and the terms on which they will be sold. Proposals to be addressed to AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, President of the Company at Norwich, indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company Bonds."
AUGUSTUS BREWSTER,
CHARLES JOHNSON, Committee.
JOHN A. WEEKS,

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order, JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last three and six months, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New York Building,) New York July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOIT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d Monday in July. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to 12th proximo. By order of the Board.
G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal and Banking Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable (at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William st.,) to Stockholders registered at the New-York agency, on and after MONDAY, August 1, 1859.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-office on Tuesday, July 12, 1859. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders on the 1st of July, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Montgomery-st.—JERSEY CITY, July 2, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend.—A Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.
The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500, which have been deposited three months or more prior to July 1, will be payable on or after the 20th inst.
Dividends not drawn will be added to and bear interest as principal.
Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 9th inst., will be allowed interest the same as if deposited on July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of from $5 to $500, and of Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on 1st July, and payable on and after the 20th. Deposits made on or previous to 10th inst. will draw interest from 1st July. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, President.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OUT OF THE profits of the six months ending this day, a DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.
Depositors are particularly requested to leave their Pass Books, to be written up, in July and January each year. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—ST. LOUIS Mo., 27th June, 1859.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend out of the net earnings of the last six months' business, payable to New York stockholders at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 6th July, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum on the amount of capital stock paid in.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th of July inst., at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JULY 9, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, June 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st. New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 WALL STREET.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., from the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York)—A surplus dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. has been declared to the stockholders of this Company, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—JULY 2, 1859—EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to 17th inst., inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 470 Broadway—July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Nine (9) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years, on real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN M. ROBISON, No. 6 Wall-st., first floor.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after FRIDAY, July 8.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Bonds of Cleveland City Water Works, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Bonds of the Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON diamonds, watches, merchandise, &c., or bought for the highest cash price, at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.
Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, Cottage Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., new styles. The Eagle Spring Mattress, with invalid attachment, the best and coolest bed in use; Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges; Mattresses of all kinds good and cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and [illegible]
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, bookcases, at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. [illegible] Kilby-st., Boston.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIESEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
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WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
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ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

S. STEINFELD'S
CHOLERA COGNAC BITTERS
Are a sure remedy for both and a certain preventive of all such bilious diseases as are incident to the Summer season in this country.
CHOLERA CAN BE PREVENTED.
YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA
CAN BE CURED
By these Cognac Bitters.
S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison one taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their secrets and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 483 Broadway, three doors below Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 11 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINCIPLED scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. [illegible] Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the [illegible]th chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published, May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counselor-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany.
WEED & KINGSLEY,
[illegible]law10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of [illegible]HILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
[illegible]-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. [illegible]ER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. [illegible]-st., (that being his place for transacting business) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next. Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
[illegible]-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN [illegible]LKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of January, 1859.
[illegible]law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5 45, and 7.30 P. M.; returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 11, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P.M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P.M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P M.	Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P.M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A.M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10, 9.30 A.M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A.M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT, JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. GROTTA, leaves foot Grand-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, and foot of Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Roseville, Woodbridge, Tottens, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 5½ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 865 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A[illegible] EVERDELL'S, [illegible] cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, CANNING-PLACE, LIVERPOOL.
Mr. HENRY L. SHERLOCK, Baggage Agent, (Specially approved by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs) respectfully offers his services to passengers, and especially to families on arriving at, or embarking from this port namely: To meet the steamer—superintend the requisite examination by customs officials—assessing and paying all duties chargeable on the clearing of baggage, and making all necessary arrangements attendant on arrival.
References permitted to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; J. S. Morgan, Esq., (of the firm of Geo Peabody & Co.,) London.
ARRIVING.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will engage rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble.
EXTRA BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 100 pounds of baggage for each first class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by luggage train at a greatly reduced cost from the extra charge on passenger trains.
Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from this port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required.
RETURNING—*Passages Engaged.*—Purchases made on the Continent and extra baggage may be forwarded direct to H. L. S. from the seaport to be retained or shipped immediately, according to orders.
Baggage not wanted on the outward passage may be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at least two days previous to embarking.
HOTELS, &c.
Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments, &c.
Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.
CHARGES.
Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 2s., and upwards, according to trouble.
Arriving only—£1 1s., and upwards.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. F. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $20.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$21 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW.
HENRY P. LEE.
ALEX. H. REECH.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, July 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William st.:

50 shares Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
50 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co	$50 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
29 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
36 shares Homestead Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
50 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	$30 each
46 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	$40 each
15 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co	$100 each
5 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
40 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island	$25 each
50 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company	$100 each
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company	$100 each
57 shares Virginia Steamship Co	$100 each
40 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co	$50 each

Two eighths of one share of Worcester Hassar Co. (hypothecated)
$300 Columbian Marine Insurance Scrip of 1858.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 San Francisco County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 14. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY,) JULY 12, AT 9½ o'clock, A. M. precisely, at the corner of 2d Place and Henry st., South Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.
Parlors—2 splendid French plate pier glasses, in rich carved frames, with 6 cornices and marble top pier tables to match; 6 Paris lace curtains, 2 large bronze and glass chandeliers with globes, suite of splendid rosewood furniture, in crimson, with linen covers, 11 pieces; rosewood piano, valuable oil paintings, 1 rich landscape, "Deer Shooting," on velvet tapestry; suit of rosewood furniture, 7 pieces, in blue and silver; velvet carpets, &c. Library—Large rosewood library bookcase, 9 feet 9 inches high by 7 feet 8 inches wide; rosewood secretary and bookcase, office chairs, Holmes & Butler's patent iron safe.
Dining-Room—Oak extension table, buffet, 15 chairs, parlor heater, &c., &c. Chambers—Mahogany and painted marble top sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large rosewood marble top hat and umbrella stand, &c., &c.
Immediately after the sale of the above, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, pair of handsome Chesnut Ponies, 5 and 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, and will go together in 3½ minutes. Handsome double seat light family carriage, with gold mounted harness; handsome buggy, with gold mountings.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee.
Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels, according to the map.
Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.
Five acres of woodland in Southfield.
House and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st., in the village of Tompkinsville.
House and lot on the easterly side of same street.
Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.
The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
I WILL SELL THIS DAY, BY ORDER OF Mary Cooper, Executrix, all the contents of private residence, No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of a very fine assortment of parlor, bed and dining-room furniture, carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c.
Also, PIANO-FORTE.
An extra fine full 7 octave, beautiful instrument; rosewood case, carved legs, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald* this day. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Auctioneer will be on the premises after 9 o'clock, to show the articles.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot on northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as No. 641 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, all the parlor, chamber, dining-room, and basement furniture. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE IN Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., comprising sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, washstands, 4 sewing-machines, carpets, oil cloths, crockery, china and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st., a large assortment of household furniture to pay storage and advances—sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, &c., china, glass, plated ware, &c.

J. S H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, earthen ware, luster and fancy goods; a large, choice and varied stock, TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. City and Country dealers will do well to attend.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Phila-
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, }
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, } delphia.
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of RIMMER & WILLIAMS, expired on the 10th day of May, 1859, by its own limitation. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 179 Broadway.
WILLIAM RIMMER.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the business of importing and dealing in needles, fine cutlery, pearl buttons, &c., &c., under the name and firm of RIMMER, WILLIAMS & HOAG, No. 179 Broadway.
WILLIAM RIMMER,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS M HOAG.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, July 11, 1859, at the office of the Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement, at 2 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
H. W. GENET, } on
GEO. STARR, } Assessments.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—ON FRIDAY evening last at Palace Garden, or returning from there to 18th-st., A GOLD LEVER WATCH AND CHAIN. The watch had a white face and the name of the owner, "F. R. M. STRATTON, New-York," engraved on the inside. The above reward will be given to any one returning the same to No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 6, or No. 167 East 18th-st., or the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East 12th st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM THE HUDSON River Railroad cars, at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, July 4, a black and tan Terrier Dog, about 25 pounds weight, ears cropped short, tail half cut; has a white spot on the breast, three white feet, and a slight scar on the head. Any person returning him to JOSEPH DORE, Cold Spring, or to THOMAS PRICE, *Herald* Office, New York, will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, JULY 4, at the alarm of fire in Duane st. and Broadway, a CLUSTER DIAMOND BREASTPIN, with a vine stem; had a gold chain four inches long attached. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to HENRY L. ROBERTSON, Croton Water Office, Rotunda, Park.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be easy gaited, (trot or pace,) and a good traveler; kind and gentle, and sound in every respect, sure footed and long-tailed. Address Box No. 2,598 Lower Post-office, with description, and stating by whom and for what purpose he has been used, and where he may be seen.

MULES.—JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, A splendid pair of young mules, 18 hands high and well broke. For sale at a bargain. Apply at the National Sale and Exchange Stable, No. 83 East 24th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL, WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt; the house is very pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the accommodations are first class in every respect, and the pure mountain air, beautiful drives, with the fine boating and bathing, renders it a desirable Summer residence. Apply personally or by letter, to Mrs LOUISA HALL, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of home would do well to call on, or address the subscriber, at his residence, situated in a healthy location, about two miles from the village of Glen Cove. Shady walks and pleasant drives. Terms reasonable CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I. Steamers leave three times daily.

PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family; the location is very pleasant, near the salt water, and but 1½ hours' ride from the City, by New Haven Railroad; plenty of fish, milk and vegetables. For particulars, address, stating where an interview can be had, G., Box 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house is large and well situated, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If application is made immediately, will be taken at very reasonable rates. Apply at ELLIS S. POTTER'S, No. 93 South-st., or at RICHARD WILLIAMS', No. 192 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Board for four adults, or for a small family, can be obtained at Astoria, near steamboat landing, on favorable terms. Subscriber may be seen at No 103 Fulton-st. for a few days, between the hours of 4 and 5. VERITAT.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE BOARD for the Summer can do so by addressing Box No. 237 Orange Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.
This splendid Hotel is in fine order, at this moment, second to none in elegance. The Ladies' Drawing Room is a beautiful one, having no equal.
Its open corridors and complete ventilation render it most delightful in warm weather. It is unsurpassed by any other in situation, having Railroads on the front and south sides, over which cars run to every part of the City for half a dime.
Travelers arriving from the North or East, will find the small cars of the Harlem and Eighth-av. an economy and convenience, especially at night.
CARS RUN DIRECT TO CENTRAL PARK.
For families preferring homelike and really genteel accommodation, it offers superior attraction.
All classes have manifested their affection for this Hotel, and every pains will be taken to render it a home for the traveler.
The same liberal system will be continued, and the utmost promptness on the part of all persons belonging to its organization, will be exacted.
Telegraph Office connected with all parts of the Union and Canadas, with intelligent and reliable attendants, is situated near the main entrance.
Superintendents of Railroads, Managers of Public Conveyances of all descriptions, are respectfully requested to send notice of their arrangements, connections, changes of time, &c., to the Hotel, for the better information of its guests.
Milk, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., are produced on a farm managed exclusively for the Astor House.
Water Closets and Bath Rooms on every floor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR VERY PLEASANT, furnished front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 15th-st., near Irving place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; terms for two persons, from $8 to $12, according to rooms desired; references exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 30 LAIGHT-STREET, NEAR Hudson-st. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen wishing board for the Summer will find this a very desirable location, being opposite St. John's Park; the boarders having the privilege of the same. Also, furnished rooms to let without board.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM on the second floor, with hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—VERY DESIRABLE situation, pleasantly furnished front room, in Washington-av., with partial board, for a gentleman. No other boarders. For further particulars, inquire of or address J. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner High and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a pleasant and airy location, having more room than they desire, would let one or two rooms, with partial board, where home comforts could be enjoyed. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, may be obtained at No 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. The house is supplied throughout with gas and Ridgewood water. Location delightful—very near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, in a convenient distance from Wall-st and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A LARGE front room, with gas, closets and every convenience, suitable for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire board in a private family. A front room on second floor, and bed-room adjoining, required. Address Box No. 501 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—TO LET, with or without board, an entire or part of a third story, consisting of four rooms; situation pleasant and convenient. Apply at No. 171 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG MAN IN BUSINESS DOWN town wishes to obtain one furnished room, with board, in a private family, located between 10th and 24th sts. and 1st and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; unquestionable reference will be given. State full particulars, and address J. D. C., Box No. 4,041 Post office, New-York.

FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD, WITH A pleasant hall bedroom, can be had, upon reasonable terms, in a strictly private family, residing in 21st-st., near 6th-av.; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a family where there are but few boarders, by applying at No. 71 Dean-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

CIGARS.

SENOR ANTONIO LAHENS—FROM CUBA—Has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that on MONDAY, the 11th inst., he will open a large cigar manufactory at No. 95 Maiden-lane, second floor, in partnership with Señor J. E. HERNANDEZ. Señor LAHENS is a native of the Island of Cuba, and has been in the tobacco business for twenty years. He has spared neither trouble nor money in procuring the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco for his manufactory. The business will be carried on under the firm of LAHENS & HERNANDEZ.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
Last night but two of the
SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY, July 11, 1859.
Second night of Brougham's adaptation of
BLEAK HOUSE.
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,
Mr. J. DYOTT, Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. W. REYNOLDS, Mr. G. FARREN,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HENRARDE.
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. G. FARREN,
Miss HENRADE, Mrs. H. HOWARD.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12,
BENEFIT OF Mr BLAKE,
CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE
and
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
THURSDAY—EXTRA NIGHT.
The entire Great Company have most kindly volunteered for the
BENEFIT OF MR. DUFFIELD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
UNABATED SUCCESS
and
THIRTY-FIRST NIGHT
Of the Sisters
GOUGENHEIM.
MONDAY, July 11, 1859,
AND ALL THE WEEK,
Will be presented the beautiful three act drama of
GIRALDI;
or,
WHICH IS MY HUSBAND?
Cast to the full strength of the company.
The performances will conclude with Blanche's exquisite extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1859,
The performance will commence with
BREACH OF PROMISE.
Mr. Ebenezer Sudden..........Mr. Burton.
To conclude with the Drama of
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles..........Mr. Burton.
Mrs. Timothy Toodles..........Mrs. Hughes.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
Commences with the new Drama of the
VENETIAN;
OR, THE BRAVO'S OATH.
Trial scene from the
ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Concluding with
JACK SHEPPARD.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Fifth week of
The ever popular
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.
Gerald Pepper..........Mr. W. J. Florence.
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Fattle..........Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THE STAR SISTERS
THIS EVENING, July 11,
The performance will commence with the drama of
GREEN BUSHES.
Concluding with the musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.

JONES' WOOD.
FREE FESTIVAL!
BALLOON ASCENSION
BY PROF. PUSEY!
ASCENSION AT 5 O'CLOCK.
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA!
Under the direction of Professor HERSHMAN.
DANCING ALL THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!
By Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, commencing at 9 P. M.
TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, regretting the non-ascending of the Balloon on Monday last, which Prof. Pusey attributes to its having been fired into with a pistol by some careless or mischievous person, seven holes being found in it the following day, and the pistol bullets taken from its interior by Mr. Pusey while repairing it the following day—consequently the gas escaped through these holes as quickly as it entered the balloon. Messrs. F. & L. kindly invite their friends and the public generally to visit the grounds on Monday next, when the balloon will be certain to ascend, and every portion of the programme faithfully represented.
ADMITTANCE ENTIRELY FREE!

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.
WEEKLY PROGRAMME.
Monday evening—Grand Concert and Soirée Dansante.
Tuesday evening—Grand Concert and Fireworks.
Wednesday evening—Concert and Soirée Dansante.
Thursday evening—Concert—Vocal and Instrumental.
Friday evening—Concert and Soirée Dansante.
Saturday evening—Promenade and Vocal Concert.
No postponement on account of the weather, as the hall, 200 by 50 feet, will accommodate 3,000 people comfortably.
C. V. DeFOREST, Proprietor.
THOMAS BAKER..........Musical Director.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PROFESSOR WYMAN, the Grand Plenipotentiary of the Regent of Darkness, and Representative of the Mysterious and Miraculous, has arrived, and will open his Budget of Amusing Marvels, at this establishment, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MONDAY, 11th of July, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, astonishing and delighting crowds with feats of Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, Magic and Ventriloquism, infinitely varied in number, and wholly unparalleled in character, in the history of the Incomprehensible. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, at 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors, crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN FUND.—LECTURE by Professor GUGLIELMO GAJANI, LL. D., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. Subject—*Present Struggle in Italy and its Leaders.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the principal hotels, bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low-pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without two first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball-playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3 P. M.; Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 2[illegible]

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—The fast and commodious sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, July 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and SUNDAY 17; leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock; Broome-st., 7½ o'clock; Peck-slip, 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ o'clock; and foot of Spring-st., 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SUNDAY Schools connected with the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, to Morris Grove, L. I., on TUESDAY, July 12. Leave *via* Long Island Railroad, corner Smith and Atlantic sts., 8:45 A. M.; Cumberland-st., 9; Bedford-av., 9:15. Tickets 50 cents. Should the weather prove unfavorable further notice will be given.

SEA BASS AND BLUE FISHING.—THE large and powerful sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. FRANCIS, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on TUESDAY, 12th inst., leaving the foot of Jackson-st. at 5½ A. M. This will be the best excursion of the season, as the tickets are limited to 100.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, and, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 28.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS, pic-nics, &c.—the commodious steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. CURTIS. Rates low. Apply at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River, to the Captain on board.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to J. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Rooms, Brooklyn Institute.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st. An essay will be read by N. A. CALKINS, Esq. Subject—*Man's Ruling Motives. What are they?* The public are invited to attend.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the New Repository, in Room No. 24, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, July 11, at noon. Subject—*Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables and Fences.* Ladies and strangers always welcome. Admission always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SYNAGOGUE for the Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel," on West 19th-st., near 5th-av., will be laid on MONDAY, 11th July, at 5 P. M.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Observance of the Sabbath Laws.—Since the Police Commissioners adopted resolutions on Friday, which admitted their power and intimated their intention of enforcing the Sunday laws, naturally enough an impression became general that decisive and peremptory orders would be issued to the Police henceforth to assert the law's supremacy. And this opinion prevailed to such an extent even, that the hitherto obstreperous saloon-keepers, who, in spite of repeated notifications have insisted in selling on the Sabbath in defiance of law, became generally alarmed at the anticipated demonstration, and many voluntarily closed their places yesterday, believing that otherwise they would be forced to close. Contrary to general anticipation, however, no new orders were issued. Throughout the City, even in those portions where hitherto liquor has flowed freely, scarcely a drop could be had for "love or money," and when it was obtained it was only dispensed to those in whom the vendor felt he could place confidence. The effect of the closed stores, of course, was another quiet Sabbath, which, contrasted with those of four weeks ago, at once shows the good result of even the partial attempt of stopping the sale of liquor. Nowhere was the effect more marked than at the various Police Courts, where heretofore the Sunday committals for drunkenness have numbered as high as from 20 to 30 in each court, while yesterday they scarcely exceeded a dozen throughout the City. General-Superintendent Pilsbury, accompanied by Deputy Carpenter, visited a large portion of the City, including Yorkville, Harlem and Bloomingdale, yesterday in a carriage, to notice how the Sunday laws were observed; and it is understood he will familiarize himself with what is done, and how far the laws are transgressed, before he takes any effective action.

Funeral of the Rev. A. Kingman Nott.—The funeral of the Rev. A. Kingman Nott, who was drowned at Perth Amboy, took place yesterday, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, over which he was pastor at the time of his death. The house was crowded to its densest capacity, and the street for nearly two blocks in front of the Church was blockaded by those who were unable to obtain an entrance. At 2 P. M. the services commenced. They consisted of prayer, singing and addresses by the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, and Professor Robinson, of Madison University. The coffin, in which deceased lay, stood in front of the pulpit. It was of rosewood, silver mounted, and on the top were wreaths of evergreen and white flowers. The coffin bore the inscription, "A. Kingman Nott, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York. Born March 22, 1834. Died July 7, 1859, in his 26th year." Following the addresses the body was exposed to view. As is the case with persons who are drowned, the features still preserved a very life-like expression. The remains were conveyed to the Second street Cemetery, and placed in a vault, to await a decision as to their final disposition. The members of the Church are anxious for his interment here, and his immediate friends and relatives desire his removal to his native town near Rochester.

The Effects of Bad Company.—Captain William Thompson, a ship-master, was admitted to the City Hospital, on Saturday, partially deranged. He was found by Sergeant Preston and Officers Wooldridge and Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, in a house of prostitution in Howard-street. In a moment of consciousness, Thompson told the officers that he arrived here a week ago from Key West, Florida, and was enticed into Jerkel's house, by means of which he was not aware. There a design had been formed by the landlord and Charlotte Smith, one of the boarders, to rob him. To accomplish that they had drugged his liquor, and so kept him in a stupor or demented condition. They had in this way taken away from him $500 of the $900 with which he entered the house. Justice Connolly issued warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Smith and Jerkel, and they were detained for examination. Both, however, deny Thompson's charge, and state he spent his money in making costly presents to Mrs. Smith, and in treating her to drives on the avenue, on which excursions it was usual for him to spend from $10 to $40.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports that during the past week there were 457 deaths in the City—an increase of 77 as compared with the number during the week past previous, and 15 more than occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 86 were men, 61 women, 169 boys and 141 girls. There were 81 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 19 of the heart and blood vessels, 109 of the lungs and throat, one of old age, 33 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 43 stillborn and premature births, 134 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 28 of uncertain complaints, 3 of the urinary organs, and 24 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 362 were natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Fire in West Twenty-first-street.—On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, some boys playing with matches near a stable belonging to the New York Ice Company, in West Twenty-first-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, accidently threw one into the stable, and the building was set on fire and destroyed. Loss about $100, and not insured. The flames communicated to the coal yard of Phillips & Oakley adjoining, and damaged their stock to the extent of about $50; not insured. A platoon of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant Caffry, checked an attempt between two rival fire companies to get up a fight. The Third District alarm at 1½ P. M. yesterday, was caused by flames appearing again in the yard of Phillips & Oakley, but the fire was put out with trifling damage.

The National Theatre on Fire.—The Seventh District alarm at 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the National Theatre, in Chatham-street, by James F. Scarson, the night watchman employed on the premises. Scarson gave the alarm, and the firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames. The damage is about $800, and is fully covered by insurance in city companies. The fire originated on the upper portion of one of the "flys" on the stage; and it is supposed some combustibles employed in a show piece on Saturday night, set fire to some scenery and smouldered until discovered. The building is owned by Gassner and St. John. The lessee is Miss Belle Carr.

A Sewing Machine Demonstration.—A few days ago the employes of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company spent several hours happily in the park at East Bridgeport, Conn. The exercises consisted of addresses, music by the Wheeler and Wilson Brass Band, singing, dancing, &c. The 560 workmen, with their families and immediate friends to the number of about 2,000 persons, partook of a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by appropriate sentiments and responses. Everything passed off in the most joyous and harmonious manner. The enlargement of the manufactory of this Company is being vigorously pressed forward. When completed, it will cover an area of nearly four acres of ground, with the capacity of turning out 60,000 sewing machines per annum.

Conclusion of the Inquest on Patrick Cosgrove.—Further testimony in the case of Cosgrove, who died from a knife wound in the abdomen, received in a row in the Oregon House, Fulton-street, on the night of the 1st of February last, was taken at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house yesterday, by Coroner Jackman. No evidence was elicited to show who stabbed the deceased, and a verdict was rendered of "death from the effects of a stab inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

Suicide.—Andrew Creagh, 37 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into the North River, in the immediate vicinity of his house, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens at the time. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

Sale of the Collins Steamers.—The Collins steamers *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Adriatic*, were sold at private sale, on Saturday, by Brown, Brothers & Co., the mortgagees of the United States and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, conjointly.

The Randall's Island Children.—The children of the institution located on Randall's Island were brought to the City on Saturday, when they witnessed the performances of Bryant's Minstrels, and subsequently partook of a collation at the City Hall. Master Bryan, of course, made suitable remarks.

Accidentally Drowned.—A young man, named Hector Posey, was fishing at the foot of North Moore-street on Saturday. He was taken suddenly with a fit and fell off the dock. His body was soon taken from the water, but life had left it. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered according to the facts.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the above institution to July 8, 1859: Remaining on July 1, 260; admitted to July 8, 81; discharged, cured or relieved, 72; died, 4; remaining at date, 265—males, 216; females, 49.

The National Guard.—The Seventh Regiment met at Lafayette Hall on Friday night, for the purpose of considering the resignation of Col. Duryee. A committee of two from each Company was appointed to endeavor to induce the Col. to reconsider his action.

Death from a Fall.—The aged woman, Mrs. Mary Connolly, who fell into an open culvert, corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, on the 6th instant, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. She was buried at Potter's Field.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffold.—John O'Brien, 21 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries accidentally received by the falling of a scaffold, upon which he stood painting a new building in White-street, near Broadway.

Another Counterfeit.—The following is a description of a new and very dangerous counterfeit two-dollar note on the Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., viz.: On the lower right corner, drover buying cattle; on the lower left corner, female portrait; on both upper corners of the note, the figure 2. The above counterfeit is a remarkably good imitation of the genuine note.

A Small Boat Run Down.—About 7 o'clock this morning, as the steamboat *State of Maine*, of the Fall River line, was passing the Battery, she ran into a small boat containing three young men, and stove her to pieces, and but for the timely assistance of Joseph Cresser and Richard Enright, Battery-place boatmen, they no doubt would have been drowned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mortality.—Dr. Boyd, Health Officer, reports 121 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Although this is about a fair average of deaths for this season of the year, physicians and druggists are unanimous in their opinions that the City is unusually healthy. The druggists say that their business is one-half less now than last year at this time. The deaths of the last week are classified as follows: Men, 16; women, 20; boys, 43; girls, 42; adults, 36; children, 85; males, 59; females, 62; colored persons, 1. *Diseases:* There were only 7 deaths by consumption—a very small number; 8 by accidents; 7 by fevers—4 of which were scarlet fever; 1 by intemperance; 1 small-pox; 1 old age. The remaining deaths were from the following diseases: Bright's disease of the kidneys, congestion of the lungs, dysentery, hooping-cough, inflammation of bowels, disease of heart, inflammation of heart, phlebitis, scrofula, sprue and ulceration of bowels, 1 each; bleeding from womb, lock jaw, inflammation of lungs, inflammation of throat, measles, palsy, 2 each; diarrhœa, dropsy, 3 each; dropsy of the head and stillborn, 4 each; congestion of the brain and inflammation of the brain, 5 each; croup, 6; marasmus, 7; convulsions, 22; and cholera infantum, 12. Thirteen of the 121 who died were over 50 years of age, the oldest being 90. Ninety-two were natives of the United States.

Boy Killed at the New Ferry.—At 6½ o'clock last evening a boy, six years old, named Thos. Brooks, was instantly killed by being crushed at the new ferry slip at the foot of Hudson-avenue. It appears that the boy was sitting on the string piece of the pier at the side of the float. A boat coming, jarred the pier so that he fell forward between the fender and the string piece, where his head was caught and crushed. It was all the work of an instant. A man named Robert Campbell was sitting near the boy when he toppled over, and caught him by the legs and had hold of him when he was killed, but had not time to get him out before the accident. The deceased was taken to the Second Precinct Station, where it remained until 9 o'clock before it was identified. His father is Robert Brooks, lighterman, who resides at No. 242 John-street. The family supposed that the boy was at the house of an aunt until a servant girl, who had identified the body, notified them of the accident.

Another Church in Difficulty.—The officers of the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, decided to dismiss their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, and gave him the usual notice to quit. This was on or about the 1st inst. The officers finding that the pastor was determined to continue his preaching for the Society, on the 2d inst. locked and barred the Church to prevent him from gaining admission. On Sunday, the 3d, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, with several friends, proceeded to the church, armed with a variety of deadly weapons, forced open the doors, and services were held as usual. On Monday the officers again locked up the house, and set a guard to watch the premises. Yesterday, a party headed by the pastor, stormed the church again—opened the doors and had the usual Sunday service. The difficulty creates much excitement in the village, but we understand that before another Sabbath, legal aid will be invoked to prevent a breach of the peace.

Brooklyn City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, Bennett *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 2, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay; 3, McNulty and wife *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 4, Briggs and others *vs.* Rowe; 5, Oster and other *vs.* Egan and other; 6, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 7, Riley *vs.* Moran and wife; 8, McGahn *vs.* McGin; 9, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 10, Eiseman *vs.* Eisener and other; 11, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 12, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop, Administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverick *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Horton *vs.* Bartlett; 19, Poynes *vs.* Cook; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery. No causes will be reserved.

Outrage.—Two men, named John Ray, glass-cutter, 19 years old, and Thomas Graham, lather, aged 22, at an early hour on Saturday morning entered the house No. 10 State street, and attempted to violate the person of the occupant, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrell. Her screams prevented the parties from accomplishing their purpose, and in attempting to quiet her they stabbed her in the face with a knife. Officer Eason, of the First Precinct, heard the disturbance, and reached the house just after the two men named above had left. He succeeded in arresting them, however, during the night, and yesterday they were committed by Justice Blachley for examination.

Sanitary Association.—A Sanitory Association has been organized and the following-named persons elected as officers: President, George Hall; Vice-Presidents, A. N. Bell and Wm. Wall; Recording Secretary, J. B. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Adams; Treasurer, H. J. Cullen.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.—There was no special order issued for closing the liquor-shops yesterday, but a majority of the more respectable dealers closed their places voluntarily.

Shooting.—A man, named John Moore, on Saturday night shot a man, named Danl. Hicks, in the leg, on Raymond-street, for an alleged insult to his wife. Both were arrested.

Burglar Arrested.—Michael Kennedy was arrested yesterday by Officer Casler, of the Fourth Precinct Police, for robbing the carpenter's shop of Wm. Athison of a quantity of tools. The accused was committed to answer.

Items.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Weston, Pa., were circulated in this city on Saturday last.... The Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church during the present month.... The alarm of fire at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame dwelling at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, occupied by John Cooper; loss, $300.... Freddrick Brookhoff, residing at No. 205 Jay-street, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night last, by taking arsenic. The act was discovered in time to save his life.... In June, 154 prisoners were tried before Justice Ryder and 207 before Justice Fox.... Officer Doherty, of the Third Precinct, for striking a prisoner, has been sentenced to be reprimanded by his Captain.... Edward Moriarty, who has been missing since Thursday night last, was found drowned at the foot of Washington-street, yesterday.... John Purcell, who stabbed John McGarry on Nevins-street the night of the 3d inst., was arrested in New-York yesterday and committed for examination.... The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Java-street, Greenpoint, yesterday. The deceased was apparently about 40 years old, and has been in the water several weeks.... Two sermons were delivered in City Hall-square yesterday by an itinerant preacher.

The Bi-Centennial Celebration at Woodbury, Conn.—The Bi-Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of the town of Woodbury, took place on Monday and Tuesday, July 4 and 5. Early on the first day, there was an immense in-gathering from Roxbury, Southbury, Washington and other villages that have been formed from the old town of Woodbury, besides a host of the descendants of early settlers and former inhabitants of the town. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand persons were present. The procession, combining the different delegations from various towns, was nearly two miles long. The large tent, belonging to Yale College, capable of containing over two thousand persons, was erected near the centre of the village, and in this the exercises were held. First, an appropriate address welcoming the emigrants was delivered by Nathaniel Smith, Esq., who was followed by Wm. Cothren, Esq., the historian of that town, in an address in which all the principal events in the history of ancient Woodbury were related. The Dinner, by no means the least feature of the celebration, was served in another tent. The arrangements were partially in antique style, the guests being regaled on bean porridge and other primitive dishes, served up in wood and pewter, relics of the olden time; while there was no lack of a sufficiency of dishes served in modern manner, and duly appreciated by appetites more modern than moderate.

Norwegian Immigrants.—The Toronto *Globe* July 7, says: On Tuesday last the steamer *Bowmanville* landed in Toronto one hundred and fifty Norwegian emigrants, who were all bound to the Western States. They were forwarded to Chicago *via* Collingwood. A more desirable class of emigrants it is impossible to obtain. They were all farmers, and most of them were possessed of sufficient money to purchase land, and establish themselves thereon. Besides which, their education is superior to that of the generality of emigrants, all the adults being able to read and write. In the last emigration report, a hope was expressed that many of these people whose coming was anticipated, would settle in Canada; but, although more than 1,500 have passed through our territory, all, with very few exceptions, have gone to the Western States.

[Advertisement.]
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Photographs,
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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.

This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.

The warm season is only beginning.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Bininger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

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No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Although slow of belief in such matters, the hospital surgeons of Europe have adopted these great remedies. Wherever they are used, dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint, and eruptive disorders disappear.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9.

$2,169	Ohio State 6s, '60	99¼	50	Pacific M. S. Co. s60	63
5,000	do	99⅛	200	do	68½
500	Virgina 6s	94⅛	5	do	68¼
5,000	Miss. State 6s. s60	81⅝	200	Reading R. s60	41
41,000	do	82¼	200	do	41⅜
15,000	do b10	82¾	15	Ill. Central R.	64
10,000	do b10	82⅜	30	Del Lack. & W. R.	48
5,000	do s7	82¼	6	Michigan Cen. R.	40½
5,000	do s15	82⅛	50	do s10	40¾
5,000	do s10	82⅛	50	do c	40⅞
3,000	North Caro. S. 6s	96	50	do	40¾
500	Brook. C. W. L.	100	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	24½
5,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs	71½	150	do	24⅝
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ⅌ c 1st		400	do	24½
	M. S. F. C. Bds	90	100	do s30	24¼
8,000	M. So. 1st M. Bds	80	100	do s60	24
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84	100	do s15	24¼
5,000	do s60	82¾	11	do	24⅜
15,000	do	83¾	50	do s10	24¼
5,000	L. E. & W. 1 M. B	71½	100	Panama Railroad	115¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	73½	100	do b60	116
1,750	do	73⅝	250	do	116
10,000	Han. & St. J. R bds	65	220	do s60	115
12	Bank of New-York	100¼	110	do	116⅛
100	National Bank	101½	389	Galena & Chic. R.	63⅛
10	Bank State of N.Y.	100	500	do b30	63¼
44	Ocean Bank	95	100	do b10	63¼
60	Am. Exch Bank	101⅛	100	do	63¾
10	Bank N. America	108	50	do s30	63
11	Commonwealth B'k	96½	550	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24½
50	D. & H. Canal Co. s60	88	500	do b60	24⅝
65	Penn. Coal Co.	83¼	9	Chic. & Rock Is. R	60
50	do s60	82¾	50	do	59¾
50	do	83⅜	50	do b60	59⅞

Monday, July 11—A. M.

The returns of our Foreign Trade, published a few days since, for the Fiscal Year 1859, ending 30th June, are suggestive of several points of comparison with the previous commercial history of the country. We make the Foreign Imports, consumed by the People, about $311,190,000, which sum is exceeded by the consumption of only one previous year, 1857, and yet not so large in the consumption *per capita* as in 1856 or 1857, and only a small fraction larger than 1853 or 1854, viz:

Imports of every class, New-York		$220,226,000
All other ports (nine months official)	$82,964,000	
Three months' estimate	32,000,000	—$114,964,000
Total for United States, June 30, 1859		$335,190,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	$16,000,000	
Foreign Specie rèxported	8,000,000	—$24,000,000
Imports, consumed		$311,190,000

FOREIGN GOODS CONSUMED—SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Imports Consumed.	Population.	Consumed Per Capita.
1853	$250,420,000	25,000,000	$10 00
1854	279,712,000	25,750,000	10 00
1855	233,020,000	26,500,000	8 79
1856	298,261,000	27,400,000	10 88
1857	336,914,000	28,500,000	11 82
1858	251,727,000	29,500,000	8 50
1859*	311,190,000	30,600,000	10 17

*Last quarter, partly estimated.

We remark, on the other side, the account that the ordinary Export of Domestic Produce for the year is the largest, with a single exception, in the history of our Commerce. It falls less than five millions below the exceptional year, June 30, 1857.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS UNITED STATES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	Produce Ordinary.	Produce of Gold Mines.
1853	$189,869,000	$23,285,000
1854	215,156,000	34,478,000
1855	192,751,000	52,587,000
1856	266,430,000	41,537,000
1857	278,906,000	56,675,000
1858	251,351,000	33,358,000
1859*	274,057,000	54,415,000

*Last quarter partly estimated.

The Exports of every class for 1859 are:

In Produce Ordinary	$274,057,000
Produce of Gold Mines	54,415,000
Foreign Goods and Specie	24,000,000
Total of all Exports	$352,472,000
All Imports as above	335,190,000
Balance in favor United States	$17,282,000

The average Export of the Produce of the American Gold Mines, as above, is about $42,300,000, while the gross product of the Mines is reckoned, within safe bounds, at an average of $57,500,000. The popular estimate is, in round numbers, sixty millions a year, or $5,000,000 ⅌ month, of which three-fifths pass through New-York. The California figures for 1854 were $57,742,000 and for 1856 after the Assay and Coinage were established at San Francisco, they rose above $60,000,000. The run of production for '57, '58 and '59 has been quite even.

Domestic Product of Gold, as averaged, for seven years	$402,500,000
Domestic Export, net	296,335,000
Balance in country	$106,115,000

This result nearly corresponds with the Coinage and Export tables of the Treasury Department, as follows:

Mint returns 1853–'58	$346,033,000
Estimated for 1859	51,000,000
Total, seven years	$397,033,000
Net Export	296,335,000
Balance	$100,698,000

The following table we have compiled to show the relative bearing of the great staples of Cotton, Bullion and Bread and Provisions to the general or gross Export of the country for seven years. In the gross figures are included the Export clearances of every description, together with the Foreign Goods and Foreign Specie reëxported. In the outside column we add the per centage of Miscellaneous articles. Under the per centage of Bullion we include only the Domestic product, or the difference between the gross Export of Specie and the Foreign Specie received as *in transitu*, such as Mexican dollars and Spanish doubloons—the latter embraced in the Miscellaneous Export.

EXPORTS IN GROSS AND PER CENTAGE OF EACH.

Year.	Gross Export.	Cotton.	Bullion.	Food.	Miscell.
1853	$230,976,000	47½	10	14½	28
1854	278,241,000	33½	12½	23½	30½
1855	275,156,000	32	16½	14½	37
1856	326,964,000	39½	13	24	23½
1857	362,960,000	37	16	20½	26½
1858	324,644,000	40½	10½	15½	33½
1859	352,472,000	46½	15½	10	28
Average of 7 years		39½	13½	17½	29½

The Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the past week was less active in the entry of General Foreign Merchandise, though large in Dry Goods. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,482,173, against $2,456,860 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,126,882, against $1,286,282 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $645,000 by the *Bremen* for Southampton on Saturday, is $1,398,855, against $564,080 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance has run pretty near even through the week, the sales of new Treasury Bills bearing 5½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, by the Sub-Treasurer, making up the difference between the disbursements and the receipts from Customs. The balance on Saturday afternoon is $4,278,440 against $4,298,710 at the close of the previous week. The loss of Specie on the Bank Averages, to be made up this afternoon, will scarcely equal the Foreign Export, as several considerable sums have been received from New-Orleans by coast steamer and Boston by express. The present week will have the advantage of the semi-monthly remittance from California, due to-morrow or next day. The sum shipped from San Francisco by the Mail steamer, is known to be $1,904,000, of which about $1,600,000 will probably come to New-York. The opposition steamer left at the same time, but we are advised that all the treasure was taken by the regular line. The arrangements of this line with the United States Mail Company (Roberts') on the Atlantic side will terminate by limitation on the 1st October next, in anticipation of which we learn that a purchase of the Collins' steamers was completed for the Pacific Mail Company on Saturday, and that these fine vessels—the *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*—will soon be placed in line, so as to place the entire business of the Company hence to California under a single interest. The full particulars of the arrangement are not yet made public. That it will greatly add to the general trade and travel of California over the Panama route, there seems little question, since besides adding to the facilities and comfort of the route, it will probably stimulate an active competition for business from rival parties.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were:

were	$128,039,000
Add week in July	4,482,173
Total to date	$132,521,173
To same time in 1858	62,463,131
Increase since Jan. 1, 1859	$70,058,042

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported from 1st January to 1st July,

were	$31,609,000
Add week in July	1,126,882
Total since Jan. 1	$32,735,882
To same date 1858	32,929,760
Decrease to date	$193,878

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st

July, 1859, was	$33,198,000
Add since 1st July	3,264,018
Total to date	$36,462,018
To same time 1858	12,924,039
Increase to date	$23,537,979

The course of the Money Market through the past week was generally steady, with an inclination to an improved supply at the close. The payment of the July dividends added very considerably to the activity of the Street, and gave the Brokers more business in the way of reinvesting the Money. There is a demand for mercantile bills, of strictly first-class, at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. on short dates, and 7@7½ ⅌ cent. on 4@6 months, and also for fair bills, not generally classed as select, at 8@9 ⅌ cent. At call Money is placed with the leading Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, 6 ⅌ cent. being the usual rate when temporary loans are sought by the borrower. The Exchanges on Europe keep up to Specie rates, the greatest firmness being shown on 60-day London at 110¼@110⅜, while Sight Bills are made at 110⅞ ⅌ cent. The supply of Bills at 60 days, except at the extreme rate, is not large, though some considerable parcels have been made, within a few days, for Canadian Bank account.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅜@101½
N. Y. Central	72⅝@73⅜
New-York and Erie	6@6½
Reading	41½@40½@41⅜
Rock Island	58½@60@59⅜
Michigan Southern	8@8½
Michigan Southern preferred	25¾@24½@25½@24½
Michigan Central	39⅝@41½@40¾
Toledo	24½@25@24¼
Galena	62@63¼
Illinois Central	60@65½@63¾
Panama	115¾@116⅛
Pacific Mail	69@68¾
Missouris	82⅞@81⅞@82¼
Virginias	93¾@94⅛
Tennessees	88⅞@90
Illinois Central Bonds	83½@84
Hudson River	31½@32
Harlem Preferred	34¾@35
Delaware and Hudson	88½@89

The Stock dealings immediately after the holiday of the Fourth were rather tame, and on Wednesday morning a strong purpose was shown at the Board to sell the whole market down. But from this there was a reaction in the afternoon, which continued through Thursday and Friday, placing most of the Shares about 1@1½ ⅌ cent. above the lowest point. On Saturday only one session of the Board was held. The tone of the market was steady, and prices were subsequently maintained on the Street. In State Stocks a good demand was shown for Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris. The offering of the last-named was rather free, and the price fluctuated 82⅞@81⅞, and back to 82¼ ⅌ cent. There was an improved demand for Panama Shares, on the new arrangements made and making by the rival steamships concerns to add to the freight and passenger traffic of the route. In Pacific Mail there was not much done after the news was known of the purchase by the Company of the Collins steamers.

BANK OF COMMERCE—JUNE 25.

Loans and Discounts		$10,596,065 29
Due from Banks and Bankers		1,107,446 97
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$153,200 00	
Due from Brokers	nothing	
Real Estate		390,531 10
Specie		1,519,257 71
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous		1,226,486 99
Stocks		2,015,235 37
Bills of Solvent Banks		54,389 00
Expense Account		25,935 97
Total		$16,935,348 40
Capital		$9,043,680 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975	
Less Notes on hand	none—	1,975 00
Profits		574,712 99
Due to Banks and Bankers		2,771,835 77
Due Depositors on demand		4,536,424 34
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		8,720 30
Total		$16,935,348 40

The above is the last quarterly statement of the Bank, pursuant to the general call of the Department at Albany, as for the condition of all the Banks of this State on Saturday, June 25.

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE—JULY 1.

	June 30, 1858.	Dec. 31, 1858.	June 30, 1859.
Notes Discounted	$1,283,795	$1,353,193	$1,311,807
Notes and bills in suit	101,802	116,507	100,286
Real Estate	40,707	41,000	42,337
Bills of Exchange	867,525	1,301,838	926,947
Bonds and Stocks	88,792	88,792	182,047
Gold and Silver	626,175	844,830	543,829
Specie Funds	1,077,458	1,086,521	932,613
Total	$4,086,258	$4,832,685	$4,039,869
Capital Stock	$1,355,400	$1,355,400	$1,355,600
Dividends unpaid	1,083	1,707	1,804
Dividends declared	135,540	67,770	67,780
Due to Banks	4,207	65,567	9,582
Bonus to State		7,500	
Undivided profits	442,956	459,195	493,186
Due depositors	734,125	1,011,897	884,251
Circulation	1,412,946	1,863,648	1,227,664
Total	$4,086,258	$4,832,685	$4,039,869

The July Dividend, half-yearly, of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, is 5 ⅌ cent., payable at the Manhattan Company. The Southern Bank of St. Louis has also declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and the Bank of the State of Missouri a like half-yearly Dividend, (both institutions first setting aside 2 ⅌ cent. to Contingent Fund, to be invested in the State Stock of Missouri,) and the Eastern Stockholders will receive the same at the Bank of Commerce.

We have received from Mr. George D. Phelps, of this City, a copy of his recent pamphlet on "Railroad Mismanagement; the dangers of exposing it, and the difficulty in correcting it; illustrated by a reference to recent events in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, with sundry legal opinions and editorial comments upon the evils thus exposed." The controversary between Mr. Phelps and his former colleagues in the Delaware and Lackawanna management is of long standing, and having been conducted with considerable bitterness, we have no desire at present—as we have refused heretofore—to be made a party to it. The pamphlet is for gratuitous circulation, and can be had, for the asking, by any one interested either in the general or particular subjects treated of.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the month of June, 1858 and 1859, were as follows:

June, 1859	$89,239 09
June, 1858	82,529 24
Net increase	$6,709 85

The July Dividend of the Cleveland and Columbus Road is announced 5 ⅌ cent., with the following official statement:

Gross earnings for six months ending June 30, 1859	$486,796 39
Expenses for same time (including taxes)	246,425 26
Net for six months	$240,371 13
Five ⅌ cent. dividend declared July 6, 1859	237,305 00
Surplus	$3,066 13

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for June were as follows:

June, 1859	$58,357 59
June, 1858	47,165 49
Increase	$11,192 10

We call attention to the following new arrangement for his Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, announced by Mr. A. H. Nicolay. His first sale under the new order will take place this day:

STOCK AUCTION CARD.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, has removed from No. 4 Broad-street to his new and commodious stock salesroom and office, No. 52 William-street, near Wall, which have been fitted up expressly for his stock auction, brokerage and banking business, with increased facilities in each department, and the new premises are open for public inspection. Hereafter Mr. Nicolay will hold his auction sales of securities at his new salesroom, instead of the Merchants' Exchange, except when the latter place is desired or designated by order of the Courts or the order of executors or trustees. His next regular auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday next, July 11, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his stock salesroom, No. 52 William-street, near Wall. A large variety of securities will be offered, including Tradesmen's, Harmony, Excelsior, Homestead, Long Island, North River, Stuyvesant, Jefferson, Irving, Home, Goodhue, Washington, Columbian, Marine and Mercantile Mutual Insurance Stocks, &c., &c.

New-York, July 9.

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	31,021	768,823	26,575	846,210
Schuylkill Canal	31,886	398,073	23,939	552,054
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,327	245,781	10,424	305,651
Lehigh Valley Canal	25,351	276,371	30,035	375,996
Scranton South				
Scranton North				
Penn. Coal Co.	26,471	179,094	26,208	252,537
Delaware and Hud. Co.	7,247	93,007	22,655	176,704
Wyoming Canal, South		74,248	13,828	148,644
Wyoming Canal, North				5,460
Shamokin Region	3,032	35,105	3,703	66,377
Total Anthracite	136,338	2,069,502	143,539	2,729,633
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,391	28,123	1,370	16,937
Short Mountain Co.	1,776	15,393		23,302
Treverton Coal				
Broad Top				
Cumberland Coal	6,965	226,361	9,481	252,839
Semi-Anth. and Bit.	9,356	269,877	10,851	293,078
Add Anthracite	136,338	2,069,502	143,539	2,729,633
Total	145,694	2,339,379	154,390	3,022,711

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to Continental Bank.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 8.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 700 bales—the market closing unchanged. The sales of the week add up 5,500 bales, and the receipts 1,400, against 3,900 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of the week foot up 10,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,727,500; stock, 45,500 bales. Flour closed with a declining tendency; sales superfine at $5 30. Mixed Corn $1 12½ ⅌ bushel. Coffee closed firm at 11½c. for prime. Stock 30,000 bags, against 23,500 last year. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 9.

Flour dull and generally unchanged. Wheat—red $1 10@$1 15; white $1 20@1 25. Corn steady. Whisky advanced 1c.; sales 800 bbls. at 25c. Provisions unchanged.

New Orleans, Saturday, July 9.

Cotton—The *Hungarian's* advices had no effect upon the Cotton market; the sales to-day amount to 800 bales, at unchanged prices. Coffee steady. Sugar firm at 6½c. for fair.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 9—1 P. M.

Flour—Desirable fresh ground extras, steady; low grades a shade easier; trade demand active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $4 25 for sour; $4 75@$5 25 for extra Illinois from Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $7 for double extra ditto from white Winter Wheat; $6 50@$6 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7@$7 37½ for double extras. Wheat in moderate milling demand; Winter firm; Spring steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 90c. for standard Chicago Spring; $1 06@$1 12 for Milwaukee Club; $1 25 for extra ditto, and $1 40 for red Ohio. Corn nominally 1c. better; holders firm; prime Upper Lake in demand, at 78c.; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois afloat, at 74½c. Oats steady. Barley dull. Rye lower; sales 1,000 bushels, at 85c. Whisky—Sales 125 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports to day*—20,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 9.

Flour: A little more inquiry for export. Wheat declining; Red $1 40. Corn declined 3c. Oats dull. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27c.

New Orleans, Friday, July 8.

Cotton unchanged, Middling 11⅞c.; sales to-day 700 bales; sales of the week 5,500 bales; receipts the same time 1,400 bales, against 3,900 last year. Exports of the week, 10,000 bales. Stock at this port, 46,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's at all Southern ports, 623,000 bales. Flour declining and selling at $5 30. Mixed Corn $1 12½. Coffee firm at 11½c.; stock in port, 30,000 bags, against 23,500 last year.

Mobile, Friday, July 8.

Cotton inactive; sales to-day, 130 bales Mobile, 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week, 1,400 bales; receipts of the week, 780 bales, against 1,200 last year. Freights to Liverpool, ⅜d.; ditto to Havre, ¾c. Sterling Exchange, 9@9¾.

Savannah, Friday, July 8.

Cotton dull. Sales to-day, 550 bales Middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c.

Baltimore, Friday, July 8.

Flour dull. Wheat declined 10c.@15c.; white $1 30@$1 50; red $1 25@$1 35. Corn and Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull.

Havana Markets.

Clayed Sugars have suddenly advanced a half real ⅌ arrobe. Transactions upon the basis of 8¾ reals ⅌ arrobe for D. S. No. 12.

Molasses without much demand, at 3½ reals ⅌ keg for Clayed, and 4½ reals ⅌ keg for Muscovado.

Freights as last reported; it is believed, however, the rates will soon improve.

Exchanges heavy, and tend downward; on London, 15 to 16 ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, 3½ to 6 ⅌ cent. premium; on New-Orleans, 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. premium, on short sight; the demand, however, for this latter Exchange is very slight.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia	July 13	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow.
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	June 28	Southampt'n	New-York
Arago	June 29	Southa'n	New-York
Great Britain	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southa'n	New-York
Ariel	July 6	Southa'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Ralph H. Derby, A. Stern, A. M. Hallock, Beverly Grant, Thomas Vew, D. McCoun, P. Sullivan, Chas. Graham, H. W. Bliss, L. M. Morehouse, Henry Ludlam, Miss Ludlam, Miss Jane Ludlam, Henry Rose, Mrs. Parker, Miss Parker, H. Meyer, T. McFarland and lady, J. Davenport, Wm. Cutler, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Thomas Boyle and son, E. Morris, J. V. McCullom, Lieut. Symonds, J. M. Bryson, Miss A. J. Searle, Miss Nedermayer, A. Nedermayer, Henry Tripp, Miss Brough, Mrs. C. Nordmeyer, C. W. Godard, Robert Paton, R. M. C. Graham, John Wright, Thos. Keeran, Washington Murray and lady, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for New-Orleans and Havana—M. J. Mora and servant, Jose Piedrahita, Bernardo de Arioza, Manl. de Ortega, Ramon Martiner Hernander, John F. Pomares, Emilio Dor, Jose Margrinas, E. Blanco, Francisco Arrocerina, E. Decrossez, Domingo Fresueda and child, Eduardo Juanesy Patrullio, Gerardo Nouell, Melchor Gaston, P. Capitito, Miguel Almagra, James Charles, J. S. Riguad, F. Laferte, Juan Laferte, Pedro Laferte, S. Winter Plovine.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mr. Perilliart and lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Perilliart, Mr. Barnett, Mrs. J. C. Hemming and son, W. H. Topping, S. H. Van Wyck, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss Livingston, Miss Tanner, Mrs. C. Clark, E. J. Baright, D. Jex, Miss J. O. Westcott, Mrs. Cook, A. R. Dunovant, Mrs. Williams, F. W. Lockwood, J. Meyer, J. H. Watson and lady, S. K. Wilks, R. J. Forsyth, J. J. Merritt, E. Henkle, H. M. Parker and lady, child and servant, A. Maltany, H. A. Brightly, Miss Gillett, Miss Sherman, B. J. Sommers, R. W. Walsh, E. Losse, W. Baker, J. T. Lampkin, Miss Lampkin, C. Hayden, Jr., H. Solomon, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Lag, Mr. Wickes, C. Kelly, W. Jones, C. H. Minge, C. Hayden, T. Hussy, Mr. Cooney, Miss Cooney, Mrs. Aghotts, R. W. White, W. G. Chandler, Mr. Hall, J. Hall, Miss H. Foley, J. S. McKeen, E. C. Preston, H. B. Claiborne, Jas. McKay, J. Sullivan, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau—Juan C. Cabas, Eduardo Harmar, H. James and family, (5,) R. Neill, T. Hutchinson, G. Bohling, the Very Rev. Dr. Bermingham, the Marquesa de la Real Campina and Marchioness, Senor Jos. Turull and lady, Chas. P. Traub, Capt. Cyrus Hall, the Condessa de Villaneva and suite, (6,) H. P. Caire, Jno. Aitkin, Don Joseph Berenguer, Mme. E. Pelanni, Don Pedro L. Fernandez, Mrs. Smith, Master T. Smith, Master F. Smith, R. W. Farrington, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Pitman.

In ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Mrs. Adelaide F. Colburn, Miss Sarah A. Colburn, Mr. Thomas M. Weedon, John Charles Clark, Frederick Noel Clark, of New-York, Henry Lewiston, Frederick W. Simpson, of London, Mrs. Mary Hughes, and 175 in the steerage.

In bark Golden Age, from Galveston—F. H. Gould, Mrs. Frazer, Mr. Gates.

In bark Edisto, from Montevideo—Capt. B. F. Chapman, of schr. Sea Witch, Charles Bills.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets..... 1 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 32 | Gov. Island. 5 21 | Hell Gate.... 6 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, [illegible] Mitchill & Son; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships South Carolina, Kempton, New-Orleans, [illegible] Smith & Co.; John Bright, Caulkins, Liverpool, [illegible]; R. S. Lane, Bryer, St. John, N. B., T. Richardson; Arey Wilson, San Francisco, Ross, Falconer & Co.; Empire, Cooms, St. John, N. B., Zerega & Co.

Barks Pembroke, Ward, St. Stephens, H. & F. W. Meyer; Maria Mathilda, (Sweed.,) Elferson, Bordeaux, Funch & Meincke; Wilhelmina (Brem.,) [illegible], London, Stanton & Ruger; Theoda, Stevens, Charleston, Vose, Livingston & Co.; Roanoke, Thompson, Rio Grande, Kirkland & Co.

Brigs Highland Mary, Dawson, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; T. W. Lucas, Perkins, Wilmington, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Falmouth, Ja., McCall & Frith; Hebe, (Sweed.,) Trapp, Lisbon, Funch & Meincke; Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavanagh, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Emelia, (Sic.,) Guglielma, Marseilles, Lawrence Giles & Co.

Schooners Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. W. McKee; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master; Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, Telfair & Horn; Susan McDermott, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Potomac, Arnold, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; G. Hoffman, Lewis, St. Augustine, Post & Small; Robin, Wallace, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Maria Jane, Crosby, Portland, C. S. Hatch & Co.; Aloe, (Br.,) Christopher, ——, J. Whitney & Co.; S. Eddy, Patton, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Florida, Mott, Norfolk, Mott & Bedell.

Sloops Warren, Stannard, New Haven, master; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Karnak, (Br., screw,) Brownless, Havana July 1, and Nassau, N. P., 2d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. In the Chesapeake, run down and sunk schr. A. V. Bedell.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Bark Susan W. Lind, (of Portland,) McLelland, from Trinidad de Cuba, via Charleston (where she put in, in distress) 8 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Golden Age, Rowten, Galveston June 5, with sugar, hides and cotton to Wakeman; Dimon & Co. Had light weather most of the passage.

Brig Roame, Wyman, Port Ewen, with coal, bound to Boston.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Clements, Malaga 60 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Sturges & Co.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mars Hill, Hubbard, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Banner, Brogan, Portsmouth 2 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Lanson Dean, Drinkwater, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Vinalhaven 3 ds., with granite to master.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Welch, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. D. E. French, Webb, Suffolk, Va., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunrise, S. and light; M., N. N. W.; sunset, S.

Arrived....SUNDAY, July 10.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 16 miles S. of Barnegat, passed brig Pizarro and bark "Hannah Thompson;" N. of Barnegat, a barkantine and a ship.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albany, Fowler, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Avery, New Bedford, with mdse. to Joseph Allen.

Ship Southampton, (packet,) Anderson, London and Portsmouth June 7, and Lizard 10th, with mdse. and 175 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. In the English channel was in collision with Norwegian schr. Emanuel. The S. sustained no damage; the schooner's crew jumped on board the ship, and were landed in a pilot boat at Plymouth.

Bark Edisto, (of Charleston, S. C.,) Harding, Montevideo May 25, with hides to Leary Bros. & Co. Had 38 ds. passage up to lat. 30 N. and lon. 64.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Horsmann, Bremen June 5, with mdse. and 51 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. July 5, lat. 42 34, lon. 64, passed an Am. ship showing a white flag, with a blue cross, bound E.

Brig Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall June 17, with mdse. to J. F. Joy. This morning, when off Sandy Hook, Edward G. Caldwell, of Salem, died.

Brig Clara Ellen, Baskell, New-Haven 2 ds., to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mehaffy, Philadelphia, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Fleetwood, Burr, Alexandria, with flour to Abbott & Dodge.

Schr. S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Eastport 12 ds., with laths to Burgess & Co.

Schr. J. M. Brainard, Russell, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. J. and N. Stetman, Young, Delaware City, with coal, bound to Saybrook.

Schr. Compliance, Chase, New-London, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Vandalia, Small, Elizabethport, with coal, bd. to Harrington.

Schr. Medford, Vessey, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Lyon, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Jane, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John W. Bell, Baskell, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Jane, Harper, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Express, Richards, Hartford 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Homer, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. W. H. Sheldon, Cox, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. James Buchanan, ——, Absecom, with wood.

Schr. Spencer D., Penny, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Marrietta Smith, Chase, Bridgeport 2 ds.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Hall, Portland, Conn., 3 ds., stone.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Harding, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Hutchings, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Andromeda, Boardman, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. O. H. Lee, Soper, York River, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Ship Europa, from Calcutta 117 ds.

Bark Hannah Thornton, from Matanzas, 9 ds.—(Both by pilot boat Christian Berg, No. 16.)

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool June 8.

Ship Annawan, McNair, Liverpool June 1.

Also 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, for Bremen; Quaker City, for Havana and New-Orleans; Augusta and Parkersburg, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Victoria, for London. Bark W. O. Alden, for St. Marys. Ship John Bright, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 9, sunset—Steamship Augusta, for Savannah, going out over the Bar; steamships Bremen, for Bremen, passed the Bar at 3 P. M.; Quaker City, for Havana at 3:40; ship John Bright, for Liverpool at 4½ P. M. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S. S. E.; hazy outside.

HIGHLANDS, July 9, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S., light.

LONG BRANCH, July 9, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind S. S. E., light.

SANDY HOOK, July 10, sunset—One bark going up the Bay, bound in; no other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S., fresh.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. ship Winfield Scott, Crocker, San Francisco. Below—Ship Highlander, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

Loss of Schooner A. V. Bedell.—The steamer Potomac, which arrived this morning, reports that on the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., when off Payantanck, Chesapeake Bay, came in collision with the schr. A. V. Bedell, hence for Alexandria, and sunk her. Took off the captain and crew, and carried them to Norfolk. The collision was caused by the schooner altering her course, and the captain states that it was his own fault, as he had no light up at the time. The P. had cutwater and stern carried away, and is leaking so badly that her pumps are constantly at work. The lower tier of her cargo is badly damaged. The A. V. Bedell was built at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1854, 249 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Mott Bedell, of this City. No insurance on vessel—cargo said to be fully insured.

The clipper-ship Romance of the Sea, 1,776 tons register, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

The new steamship Yorktown, of the New-York and Virginia steamship line, went down the Bay on Saturday on a trial trip. She made a fine appearance and gave general satisfaction as regards speed and working qualities.

Norfolk, July 9.—The schr. Calliope, Hopkins, of Boston, from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, has arrived here in distress, leaking.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Boston, July 9.—The ship Morning Star, of Portsmouth, N. H., Pearsons, struck a rock at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, and remained one tide and then came off; was at Victoria previous to the 13th of June, full of water. The Underwriters' agent was to leave San Francisco June 14 with steam pumps and diving apparatus, and they will probably stop the leak. The M. S. was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1854, 1,114 tons register, rates A 1, and is owned by J. Goodwin & Co., of the above place.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Annawan—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 6, lat. 40 52, lon. 67.

Admiral—bark, of London, from Charleston for Algoa Bay, 58 ds. out, June 9, lat. 9 33 S., lon. 30 40 W.

Henrietta Greve—Bremen bark, from Laguayra for Bremen, 14 ds. out, June 22, lat. 30 30, lon. 60 26.

John Bright—ship, hence for Liverpool, July 10, 8 miles outside the light-ship.

Washington—schr., (whaler,) Ripley, of and from Edgartown, 13 months out, all well, with 210 bbls. oil, June 15, lat. 28 35, lon. 53 40.

By pilot boat Christian Berg, No. 16—No date, ship Martha Whitmore, from Baltimore for St. John, N. B.; brig Enoch Benner, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, May 25, bark Heroine, from Darien, commenced dischg.; brigs Tempest, from Pensacola, dischg.; Katahdin, Amesbury, for New-York in 20 ds. The schr. Sea Witch, Sampson, sld. for San Francisco May 22. She reported having on 18th of March, in the Straits of Magellan, fell in with the wreck of Br. brig Charles Tupper, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for Fraser's River, waterlogged and abandoned; supposed the crew to have left her in the boats, and gone to Point Famine, at the western end of the Straits.

Arr. at Nassau, N. P., June 28, schr. Eliza Catherine, Albury, Philadelphia. Cld.—June 27, brig Commodore Stewart, Bishop, Portland; July 1, schr. John Williams, Johnson, New-York; 2d, brig Alma, Brown, do.

At Aspinwall, June 17, brig Golden Lead, hence, dischg., would go to Cuba.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, NOW CALLED ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds of the above Companies are hereby notified that the Committee of Nine will receive, at the Office of WM. HOGE & CO., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the Assessments on the several class of Bondholders, agreeable to the resolutions adopted at the Bondholders' meeting, on the 6th inst.

WILLIAM HOGE, Chairman.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD.—A meeting of the members of the Regiment will be held at Lafayette Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, to hear and act upon a report from the committee appointed at the meeting held on Friday evening, 8th inst. By order Committee.

W. S. FARNHAM, Chairman.
Joseph B. Young, Secretary.